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VOL. XXII NO. 75 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE MAY FOLLOW DELHI TALKS

Wail Of Unemployed Moves City Fathers

RELIEF WORKS SCHEME

Govt. Asked To Contribute Their Quota To Allay Distress

At the momentous session of the Bombay Corporation on Thursday, the following resolution was passed expressing the sympathy of the City Fathers with the unemployed in their distress, and assuring them of their readiness to take practical measures of relief:—

"That the Corporation views with great anxiety and alarm the growing unemployment in the city resulting in starvation, ill-health and high rate of mortality.

CITY FATHERS READY

That the Corporation deeply sympathises with the sufferings and miseries of the unemployed and assures them of their readiness to take a practical measure of relief.

That the Corporation will be accordingly prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to raise a loan of Rs. 10 lacs to be called "Unemployed Relief Works Loan."

RELIEF WORKS SCHEME

That the Commissioner be requested forthwith to prepare for the consideration and approval of the Corporation such scheme of capital works, like clearance of slums and construction of school buildings for the relief of the unemployed.

SUGGESTION TO GOVT.

That the Government be requested to start an Unemployment Benefit Scheme and to take a census of the unemployed within the limits of the Bombay Municipality."

Every avenue leading to the Municipal Office was guarded either by the police or the staff of the Fire Brigade to avoid any unpleasant incident at the hands of the unemployed demonstrators who had collected in large numbers outside the Municipal Office to impress upon the City Fathers the intensity of the suffering caused by unemployment, and also to hear the result of the resolution moved for their benefit by their leaders at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Thursday evening.

The Special Meeting to consider the matter of the unemployment in the city was called at 4-30 p.m. (B.T.), but the question was not taken in hand till 5 p.m., as the Corporation had to finish a lot of preliminaries of the March agenda, this being the end of the month.

A few Labour leaders were allowed to listen to the debate, and chairs were provided for them in the Corporation Hall.

HUNGER-MARCHERS

For nearly three hours, a body of hunger-marchers carrying red banners indulged in peaceful demonstrations in front of the Corporation Hall.

In fact, the demonstrators were well behaved and the occasion for police intervention never arose.

There was a certain amount of jubilation, when at the end of the debate, Miss Maniben Kara emerged out of the Corporation to announce that her resolution had been passed.

The workers gathered on the Esplanade Maidan to congratulate her, and Miss Kara in her speech exhorted the workers, employed and unemployed, to unite and maintain their solidarity. If they did so, the day would not be far when the Red Flag would flutter over the Corporation building.

MANIBEN ADDRESSES WORKERS

She emphatically denied Mr. Chowna's suggestions that the demonstration was arranged by her as a stunt for getting support in the next municipal elections, and said that since Mr. Chowna was the only member to oppose the resolution, it was more reasonable to infer that he was doing so in order that he may be nominated by Government again.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar, of the Servants of India Society, who had led a procession of dock workers to the scene of the demonstration also made a fervent appeal to workers to unite and fight for their rights. He wanted workers to put up a bold front against the Capitalists and their friends.

The meeting was earlier addressed by Messrs. Sheti, Abdul Majeed and Karnik.

MEETING AT THE MAIDAN

The organisations which took part in the demonstrations were the Girni Kamgar Union, the Young Workers' League and the Dock Workers' Union. They arrived near the Corporation Hall early in the afternoon carrying red banners and shouting slogans of "Give us bread or give us work."

When the debate in the Corporation was in progress, the workers held their own meeting on the Esplanade Maidan and speeches were made by speakers who declared that every worker had a right to live and ask the State to provide employment for them.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

At the special meeting of the Corporation Miss Maniben Kara moved the resolution which ran as under:—

"1. That the Corporation view with great anxiety and alarm the growing unemployment in the City resulting in starvation, ill-health and high rate of mortality.

"2. That the Commissioner be requested to consider the advisability of absorbing as many unemployed in the City as possible in carrying out Municipal works.

"3. That His Worship the Mayor be requested to start Relief Fund for the relief of the unemployed and their families.

"4. That His Worship the Mayor be requested to forward a copy of the above resolution to the Government, with a request that a Joint Conference between the representatives of the Government and the Corporation be arranged to consider their demands, and to devise ways and means to remedy the grievances of the unemployed, to avert a serious menace to the health of the City."

MAYOR'S WARNING

While Miss Kara was about to address the house, some one from the gallery shouted making some demonstration. The Mayor warned those who were in the gallery that he would not allow any demonstration in the Corporation Hall, and if any noise or demonstration was made, he would clear the hall and the gallery.

Miss Maniben Kara then in moving her resolution said the question of unemployment in the city was the burning question of the day. There were not less than two lacs unemployed who were no doubt, law abiding citizens, but were starving because they were unemployed. Nearly 70,000 workmen were thrown out of work in the north of the City

(Continued on Page 8.)

TEXTILE BILL AND LOBBY TALKS

Dissenting Minutes Galore In Select Committee

NEW DELHI, March 29.

It is understood that the Select Committee on the Textile Protection Bill has concluded its labours. The Committee met this afternoon to sign its report.

Lobby talks show that there are a number of dissenting minutes. Besides a change in respect of hosiery, the Committee is reported to have changed the provisions in regard to silk. Raw silk is recommended to be charged 25 per cent. 'ad valorem' plus 14 annas per pound. The same duty will also be applied to silk yarn including thrown silk warps, but excluding sewing thread and yarn spun from silk waste.

Another change is that silk fabrics containing more than 90 per cent. silk including such fabrics, embroidered with artificial silk will be charged 50 per cent. 'ad valorem' plus Rs. 2 per pound and the same duty is to be charged on fabrics containing more than 50 per cent. silk or artificial silk or both. Fabric containing artificial silk about 10 per cent. is to be charged 50 per cent. 'ad valorem' or 24 annas, whichever is higher, while those containing not more than 10 per cent. artificial silk is to be charged 50 per cent. 'ad valorem.'

The Committee's report will be presented on Monday.—A.P.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER FOR JAPAN

NEW DELHI, March 29.

A proposal was canvassed in the lobbies to-day for the appointment of a Trade Commissioner for India in Japan and a suggestion was made that a recommendation to this effect should be made by the Select Committee on the Textile Protection Bill.—A.P.

DR. PATTABI RELEASED

VELLORE, March 29

Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramiah of Masulipatam was released this morning from the Local Central Jail after the completion of his term of imprisonment.

DR. ROY SEES GOVERNOR

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29

Dr. B. C. Roy had an interview with the Governor of Bengal this noon at the Government House.

The "United Press" understands that the interview was in pursuance of the conversation that Dr Roy had with Mahatma Gandhi last week at Patna.—United Press.

NEW ELECTION PROSPECTS

M.L.As. Busy Preparing For Contest

SECRET TREATY MOVE

Nationalists Hope To Score By Showing Up Deals In Preference

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI March. 29.

"India for Britain and Britain for India" was the remark made by Mr. Morgan of the European Group in describing the policy of the present Assembly in giving trade advantages to England in India. No one challenged this remark at the time, but after the House rose, many members discussed in lobby the serious reaction on their chances for election by remarks of this nature.

The position, of course, is that the present Assembly will be known more by its tariff policy than by any other legislative achievement as compared to its predecessors.

SECRET NEGOTIATIONS.

Tariff preferences for England are the order of the day, so much so, that the Government of India is now busy secretly negotiating with the British Government for the formulation of further trade agreements which would ensure to Britain an assured market for her goods in India. What is more, the Burma European interests are also butting in with the demand that they agree to the separation of Burma, only, if a trade agreement lasting from 15 to 20 years assures them the existing privileges in tariff matters and preference over all other countries.

In fact, certain members of the Assembly who have consistently opposed Imperial Preference, are proposing to make extracts of the speeches of those who have voted for it, and broadcast them with a view to improve their own chances for the coming election and destroy those of others, who had backed the Government in this matter.

The chief argument of these members is that Trade Agreements are disastrous to the country's interests in that they would be taken as vested interests hereafter, which must be safeguarded in future constitutions, and that India must continue the policy of non-preference till she attains constitutional status, when in her own interest, she can enter into agreements on a mutually beneficial basis with other countries.

ASSEMBLY TO BE DISSOLVED

NEW DELHI, March 29.

According to lobby conversations to-day, the Government of India have practically decided to dissolve the present Assembly before October and it is, therefore, presumed that the next session in Simla will be held towards the end of July or the beginning of August.

The present session is not expected to conclude before the 20th of April.—A.P.

ANDREWS' BIHAR MISSION

Enlists Support Of Dr. Ceresole For 'Quake Victims

LONDON, March 29.

In response to the appeal of Babu Rajendra Prasad on behalf of the Earthquake Fund, Mr. C. F. Andrews visited France and Switzerland and arranged for Dr. Ceresole, the Founder of the International Organisation for relief calamities, to visit India early in April, including the stricken area, whereafter he will be able to report on the extent of the calamity.

Dr. Ceresole, who is a engineer of international reputation, started voluntary labour work and was most successful at Brynmawr among the unemployed Welsh miners. Mr. Andrews is touring Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Germany and Netherlands in early April on behalf of the earthquake fund.—Reuter.

ANDREWS'S CABLE TO RAJEN BABU

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, March 29.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has sent the following telegram to Babu Rajendra Prasad:

"Returned from Geneva. Successfully obtained international support. Sending Pierre Ceresole for collaboration and report on returning Europe late tell Bapu."

Mr. JINNAH & MUSLIM LEAGUE

NEW DELHI, March 29.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah who was to have arrived here to-morrow from Bombay to preside over the meeting of the two sections of the Muslim League and to give them guidance in shaping Muslim Politics has informed by wire that he would not be able to arrive to-morrow because of sudden indisposition. He will try to arrive here on Saturday health permitting.

It is proposed that the meeting will be held on March 31 as arranged when it will be decided if the meeting is to be postponed till a subsequent date.—United Press.

PT. MALAVIYA MEETS SAPRU

Govindanand Expects Lead From Delhi

Hales Sees No Prospect Of Settlement Without Co-operation From Congress

ALLAHABAD, March 29.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya broke the journey here to-day on his way to Delhi to attend the Congress Leaders' Conference.

During his brief stay here, he paid a visit to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru with Dr. Radhakumud Mukerjee of Lucknow and had a talk with him.

It is regarded as possible that the leaders may favour the convening of an All-Parties Conference at an early date.—A.P.

CALCUTTA DELEGATES

Bhulabhai Desai Leaves With Them For Delhi

CALCUTTA, March 29.

Dr. B. C. Roy, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy left to-night for Delhi to attend the Congress Leaders' Conference proposed to be held there during the Easter recess to explore whether it is not possible to have a re-orientaton of the Congress programme.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who arrived here this morning from Patna is also accompanying the party to Delhi.

Mr. T. C. Goswami, one of the Swarajist lieutenants of the late Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, will also attend the Conference.—United Press.

MR. HALES ON HIS MISSION TO INDIA

KARACHI, March 29.

The outward airmail left at 10-30 a.m. this morning with nine passengers including Mrs. Subbarayon, who is proceeding to Geneva to attend a meeting of the Advisory Commission, of the League of Nations, on the protection and the welfare of women and children and Mr. H. K Hales, M. P.

When interviewed, Mr. Hales said that there could not be a settlement of the political question without Congress co-operation. He said that Cabinet members should come down to India and, after a study of the Indian question on the spot, arrive at a settlement with Congress leaders who alone could deliver the goods. Mr. Hales added that his immediate programme in England was to interpret the magnitude of the Bihar disaster.—A. P.

GIVE LEAD TO COUNTRY

Swami Govindanand Urges Congress To Mobilise Forces Against W. P.

KARACHI, March 29.

"The Government are ready with their proposals of the new constitution for India. It is clear as daylight that the constitution is not going to satisfy any political party in the country. But we have done nothing to mobilise all forces of discontent in the country to rally them round one common banner to fight the White Paper," says Swami Govindanad in the course of a statement to the Press.

He adds that the Delhi conference must not discuss the Council entry question for it is not at all a live issue at the present juncture, but it must consider the question of fighting the White Paper and devising ways and means to bring pressure on the Government both here and in Britain. On this issue all Congressmen can be brought together and once unity in Congress ranks is attained and they give a bold lead to the country. Unity in the Nation is an easy task.

The Congress must launch a whirlwind campaign in favour of purna Swaraj throughout the length and breadh of India and the whole atmosphere will become electrified and the Government will be compelled to come to an amicable settlement with Congress. Continuing the Swami says, "The Delhi conference must come to a communal settlement with Mr. Jinnah and Sardar Kharak Singh on the basis of Joint Electorates.—A.P.

South Africa Out To Show Indians Pastures New

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE SUBMITS REPORT REGARDING POSSIBILITIES OF COLONISATION ELSEWHERE

NEW DELHI, Mar. 29.

The Committee set up last year to enquire into the possibilities of Indians from India and South Africa colonising elsewhere has made its report to the South African Government according to information received here.

This committee was appointed on 15th June, last year to undertake a preliminary investigation in South Africa in connection with the proposal set forth in paragraph number 3 of the Agreement arrived at by the 1932 Round Table Conference for the exploration of the possibilities of a colonisation scheme for settling Indians both from India and from South Africa in other countries and to report as to the country or countries in which further investigation as to the successful operation of such a scheme might advantageously be made, having regard to political, climatic and economic conditions in such country or countries and to the extent to which Indians in the Union would participate, therein.

SEQUEL TO AGREEMENT.

The appointment of the Committee arose out of deliberations held in Cape Town early in 1932 between representatives of the Government of India and of the Government of the Union of South Africa, when it was agreed that the Government of India would co-operate with the Government of the Union in exploring the possibilities of a colonisation scheme of settling Indians both from India and from South Africa in other countries, and that in this investigation, which at the time was expected would take place during the course of 1932, a representative of the Indian community in South Africa would, if the community so desired, be associated.

The Committee, which was appointed last year, consisted of Mr. James, Mr. G. Heaton Nicholls, M.P. and Mr. P. F. Kincaid, Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic Affairs and a representative of the South African Indian Community.

They have fully explained the possibilities of Indians in the Union participating in any scheme of colonisation in countries which the Committee might recommend as suitable for investigation as to the successful operation of the colonisation scheme and their final recommendations are now being awaited by the Government of India.—A. P.

COMMUNAL CLASH AT CANNANORE

One Dead And Several Injured

CALICUT, March 29.

A serious Hindu-Muslim clash, in which one person died and several, including policemen, were injured, is reported from Cannanore.

It appears that a Hindu procession with music was proceeding through Camp Bazar Cannanore, towards Shri Sundareshwar Temple, where the annual festival was being held, when parties of Hindus and Muslims came into collision. Brick-bats and soda-water bottles were freely used, causing serious injuries to several men on both the sides.

A party of armed police, headed by the Deputy Superintendent, immediately arrived on the scene, pacified the mob, and escorted the procession to the temple.

The police party is patrolling the area.

The man who died was a Christian.—A.P.

CLASH IN BHAGALPUR

PATNA, March 29.

A Hindu-Muslim clash in which a number of persons were injured is reported from Mahad, District Bhagalpur.

It is stated that the trouble arose when Moslems paraded a cow for slaughter on the occasion of Bakr Id. Police hurried to the spot, and brought the situation under control.—A.P.

On Thursday the Three Papers Fund had reached the total of

Rs. 2,06,700 ...

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a lady teacher to teach English in a Girls School upto std. III in moffusil, knowing classical Indian Music both vocal and instrumental. See personally Mr. R. M. Nanavati, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. (8158)

Wanted.—A Deputy Health Officer for the Ahmedabad Municipality, on the grade of Rs. 250—25—450 plus Rs. 50 Conveyance Allowance. Only candidates possessing the Diploma of Public Health or those who have the degree of B.Hy. (Bom.) need apply. Preference will be given to those possessing the Diploma of Public Health. The appointment shall be on probation for a period of one year. Applications stating age, caste, qualifications, and previous experience, with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 16th April, 1934. (Sd.) I. R. Bhagat, Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, Municipal Office, Ahmedabad, Dated, 27th March, 1934. (8172).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let: Residential Quarters of 2 rooms, bath-room and kitchen and shops at Carnac House, Carnac Road. Well situated. Apply in person to the Agent, Mr. A. F. DeSa. (2187).

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted atonce a lady doctor M.B.B.S. or S.A.S., well versed in surgery for an indoor charitable female Dispensary to be started at Ludhiana, pay up to Rs. 300 according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications and standing in the profession, up to 7th April, 1934, to Pundit Nathu Mal Tiwari, Bagh Khazanchian, Ludhiana. (2182).

Wanted a child nurse for moffusil, one knowing general nursing will be preferable. See personally Mr. R. M. Nanavati, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. (8157)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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Internal Hair Dye (Tonic). Its 40 days Internal Use turns Grey Hair into Black for Life. Besides it increases Eye-Sight, Brain Power, removes weakness. In fact it makes man a man. Price 40 doses Rs. 10. Indian Medical Works, DARBHANGA, No. 5. (2173)

WANTED A SEA-GOING LAUNCH

Wanted a second-hand sea-going launch for the Port of Moulmein for survey work in the Salween River. The dimensions of the launch should approximately be as follows:—

Length O.A.	—	114' — 0"
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Breadth (Mld.)	—	22' — 0"
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Max. draught	—	6' — 0"
Speed	—	12 —14 knots

For further particulars application should be made to the Port Officer, Moulmein.

PORT OFFICER.
Moulmein Moulmein.
The 7th March, 1934. 8103

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Genoa Maru	6785	20 Mar.	5 April
Toyama Maru	7090	30 Mar.	10 Apr.
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Apl.	27 Apl.
Nagato Maru	5901	25 Apr.	5 May
Tango Maru	6893	29 April	10 May

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	16 April
Haruna Maru.	10500.	30 April.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	11 April
Suwa Maru	10700	26 April

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	18 Apr.
Asama Maru	17000	9 May

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	30 Apr.
Hikawa Maru	11600	21 May

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Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Codicil of MONGHIBAI, widow of Jamnadas Lakhmidas Modi of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kabalbai Building in Naran Dhru Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Deceased.

(1) PARMANANDAS DULLABHDAS, of Bombay Kapole Bania, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Dahisar District Thana and (2) JAMNADAS VITHALDAS also of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ardeshir Dady Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. Two of the Executors appointed under the Will of the abovenamed deceased.

.... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty-fourth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
The 17th day of March, 1934.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
8177

CROWDS AS BIG AS THE SHOW!

They jammed the doors last night and the news is spreading like wild fire!

Warner Bros. great hit is once again Bombay's sensation of the hour!

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42nd Street

Nearly two hours of breathless entertainment with

14 GREAT STARS
200 MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS IN HOLLYWOOD
4 POPULAR SONG HITS
WONDERFUL DANCE NUMBERS

DAILY THREE SHOWS
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE CARLTON

(Advance booking absolutely essential.)

RAVAL CEMENT TILES

ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

GRIEVANCES OF SIKAR JATS

Resolution Of All-India Mahasabha

The Secretary of the All-India Jat Mahasabha writes:

The Executive Committee of the All-India Jat Mahasabha views with grave concern the rupture between the Sikar Thikana and the Jat population residing therein. The rumours of the ill-treatment and oppresive conduct on the part of the officials of the said Thikana published in newspapers have caused a great perturbation and resentment among the Jats in British territory. The Executive Committee earnestly requests the Political Department and Jaipur Darbar to inquire into the allegation of ill-treatment and to investigate the grievances of a more permanent character in the agrarian sphere with a view to restoring normal relations between the Sikar Thikana and the agricultural population. The committee further requests the Jaipur Darbar to issue a communique with all the details relating to the situation. The committee advises all the Jats of the said Thikana not to resort to any methods other than constitutional for redress of their grievances whatever the provocation. If they resort to any non-constitutional methods, they will forfeit the sympathy and help of the Jat Mahasabha. The Executive Committee authorises the Secretary to enter into correspondence with the Political Department, the Jaipur and the Sikar Thikana or such other authorities as the course of this correspondence renders necessary for the purpose of finding a reasonable solution of the present trouble. He is also authorised to arrange with appropriate authorities a date on which a deputation of five members of the Jat Mahasabha may wait on them to discuss the whole situation.

PLIGHT OF GINNING FACTORIES

Sequel To Damage By Frost In Gujerat & Kathiawar

BARODA, (By Mail.)

A slump is threatened in the markets for cotton in areas cropped with long-stapled varieties of cotton, on account of extensive damage caused by frost in Gujerat and Kathiawar.

It is feared that several cotton-ginning factories will find it hard to work at high pressure as the out-turn of raw cotton is likely to fall far short of the irreducible minimum necessary to keep them going from start to finish during the coming cotton season.—A. P.

KATHIAWAR'S WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM

WADHWAN CAMP, March 28

The problem of water scarcity in certain parts of Kathiawar is again on the point of becoming acute.

The Saurastra Seva Samiti of Ranpur has already begun its work of providing water facilities at various important centres.

The Dhandhuka Taluka Khedut Mandal have also opened four centres for distribution of drinking water to the travellers in Bhal district.—(United Press).

DRAINAGE SCHEME FOR KHAR

Bandra Municipality To Raise Loan Of Rs. One Lakh

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, March 29.

The Bandra Municipality has worked smoothly and efficiently except for its very inadequate recovery of taxes referred to later. It must however be said of this as well of other Municipalities that owing to economic causes, recovery has been difficult. Pavement of the open storm water drain, laying underground pipe drains, construction of a new pork market, instllation of an electric water pump at Bandra Hill—all then have entailed considerable expenditure, and they were the principal works carried out by the Municipality.

"The Municipality has proposed a drainage scheme for Khar at an estimated cost of rupees one lakh, which amount it proposes to raise by a loan in the open market. The Municipality has constituted a new ward for Khar, alloting 2 seats. This is a fitting recognition of the growing importance of the Suburb.—"

This para from the report of the Commissioner on Bandra's Municipal administration, was read by the President, Mr. H. R. Michael at Tuesday's Board meeting before the revised budgets were put up for adoption.

REVISED BUDGET AND ESTIMATES.

Consideration of the revised budget for 1933-34 and estimates for 1934-35 formed the only agenda at the meeting. Prof. Almeida, chairman of the Standing Committee moving its adoption stated that the budget was a conservative one.

Mr. G. M. Gupte characterised the Budget as exaggerated and fictitious. He pointed out the appropriation of the Provident Fund Contribution by the Municipality which was not refunded.

His arguments were met by Mr. Surveyor and Dr. Dias.

Dr. Dias inquired if any father of a family would starve his children to death in order to pay some of his debts. In the same manner he wished to know where the urgency lay in recouping, then and there, the contributions of the Provident Fund.

Mr. Gupte, who, often interrupted, was called order by the chair.

Mr. Michael in putting the motion to vote stated that the appropriation was a legacy of Mr. Gupte's regime. He then read an extract from the Commissioner's report which was received with applause.

Mr. Gupte staged a walk out as a protest. The whole budget was unanimously voted for.

WALLS 500 YEARS OLD TO GO

Ahmedabad To Lose Its Historic Possession

AHMEDABAD, March 29.

The municipality has resolved to demolish the city wall which is 500 years old, and sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for the purpose.—A. P.

POONA MILL ABLAZE

POONA, March 29.

A fire broke out at about 10-30 this morning in the Shivlal Motilal Mill situated near the Poona railway static

The fire is said to have been caused by the superheating of a pulley which set fire to the cotton fluff near the roof. As a result of this the roof collapsed on the machinery which was totally destroyed. The building also suffered damage.

Three engines desperately fought the flames and ultimately succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading to the weaving department of the Mill which was saved.—A. P

OBEIDULLAH KHAN IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION

MULTAN, March 25.

Mr. Mahmmod Khan, agent of Khan Obeidullah Khan, who is in Multan, saw Khan Obeidullah Khan in the jail.

In an interview Mr. Mahmmod said that Khan Obeidullah is in a critical condition of health. The prisoner can hear if spoken to very loudly, but he cannot speak and expresses himself through gestures. Sometimes the prisoner loses consciousness. His weight is considerably reduced and his vision has become very weak.—"Hindustan Times."

Master MODAK

COMING TO-MORROW IN THE GUISE OF

"VAGABOND PRINCE"

See His Double Role

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SARASWATI CINETONE'S HINDI TALKIE

Commencing from To-morrow AT

Krishna Cinema

NEW CHARNI ROAD.

FROM **FRIDAY NEXT**

RADHA FILM Co.'s

NAGAN

TALKING URDU DRAMA

with ANWARI, CHANDA, NIMBALKAR (of Prabhat fame)

A picture of Love, Romance, Thrills, Suspense and Revenge depicting the viles of a woman

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16th DAY OF HARTAL

214 Arrested In Kapurthala

MAHARAJA CONFERS WITH MR. BEHARI LAL

KAPURTHALA, March 29.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala summoned Mr. Behari Lal, the President of the Mahabir Dal. The outcome of the talks is not known.

To-day is the 16th day of the hartal and the arrests now total 214.

Mr. Sundar Singh, who has been holding the post of Superintendent of Police for the last three years, has been appointed Military Secretary to the Maharaja.—A. P.

PEACE TALKS IN PALACE

Grievances Of Kapurthala Hindus

LATER.

Raja Narendra Nath and Captain R.R. Bhandari, who were appointed by the Ajmer Session of the Hindu Mahasabha to investigate into the grievances of the Hindus of Kapurthala, arrived here last evening and are staying as guests of the Maharaja.

They have had several discussions with His Highness and the Chief Minister, Sir Abdul Hamid, at which Raizada Hans Raj, who had been specially summoned from Jullundur, was also present.

They also interviewed the local leaders.

Discussions are being continued and an announcement is expected shortly.

PRECIPITATION OF CRISIS.

(Trouble arose in Kapurthala over a year ago, as a result of the decision by the Durbar to prevent the agriculturists by law, from selling their land to non-agriculturist moneylenders or parting with it in redemption of debts. Attempts to arrive at an amicable settlement have failed so far. A couple of months ago, His Highness the Aga Khan and Dr. Munje had been to Kapurthala, and it was freely said at the time that their visit was connected with an attempt at a settlement of the dispute. Since then "civil disobedience" has been started in Kapurthala by those who sympathise with the interests of the urban moneylenders and over a hundred persons are reported to be in jail). —A.P.

It is understood that the Government of India have renewed for two years the contract with Messrs. Martin and Co., Calcutta, for the sale of Andaman's timber.

The old agreement is due to expire at the end of this month.

'BERKELEY SQUARE'
NOW BEING SHOWN AT
ROXY
is recommended to Rosicrucians by the Grand Lodge of Amore because of its mystical theme. Of particuar importance is the symbol of the Egyptian Crux Ans-ata, representing the Key of Eternal Life, or the old Egyptian Cross.

BOMBAY'S NEW GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE

The opening ceremony of the Srasvati Commercial Institute at Parel, took place on Monday last, under the presidentship of Dr. G.R. Karambelkar. Photo shows Dr. Karambelkar (centre of seated row), with the pupils and staff of the Institute.

TAMIL NEW YEAR DAY ON APRIL 13

S. I. W. Society Appeals To Employers To Make It Public Holiday

The Secretary of the South Indian Welfare Society has issued the following appeal to Employers of Bombay:—

Friday, the April 13 is the Tamil New Year Day and it is also the day on which Vishu the most sacred and auspicious day for Malayalees, falls. In the City of Bombay and her suburbs, there are on a very low estimate, not less than 40,000 Tamilians and Malayalees employed in the different walks of life and an equal number of permanent residents depending on those who are employed. Thus, the day is one of respectful remembrance and celebration to nearly one-thirteenth of the population of Bombay City. Throughout the Madras Presidency including the Indian States of Travancore, Cochin, Mysore and Hyderabad the day is a public holiday and a day of great festivity. In whatever part of the world he may be, a Tamilian or a Malayalee will remember the day with awful reverence and adoration. Such being the importance of the day, my council feel that it is but just and proper that the day must be declared a public holiday.

In the past, Tamilians and Malayalees used to observe the day with great inconvenience when it happened to be a working day. Therefore I am directed by the Council to request you to give a Holiday to those of your employees who are Tamalians or Malayalees to enable them to observe the day with all the customary rituals.

My Council hope and trust that you will give your sympathetic consideration to their prayer for which my Council will be very grateful to you.

I am directed to state further that in the event of the day being declared by you a holiday for Tamilians and Malayalees my Council are agreeable to your converting any other holiday which is not of consequence to them as a working day for them.

In conclusion I am directed by my Council to appeal to you once more to consider their request in a spirit of generous sympathy.

Peshawar.—The Governor accompanied by Lady Griffith and personal staff left on a week's tour of Bannu to-day. The Governor and party will return to Peshawar on April 3.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Two Presidency Magistrates To Go On Leave

Mr. P.L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay from the 23rd April 1934 to the 2nd June 1934, inclusive, and is permitted to suffix thereto Sunday (3rd. June).

Mr. D. O'Flynn, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, is granted leave on average pay for five months and five days from the 1st April, 1934. The leave is preparatory to retirement from Government service.

Dr. Dadiba N. Saher to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, in place of Mr. Behramji Navroji Gamadia deceased.

The temporary appointment of a Second Grade Deputy Collector in Sind created vice Mr. A. P. Le-Mesurier, I.C.S., is extended and Rao Saheb Hashmatrai Lalsing Gidwani to hold it till he assumes charge of the temporary appointment of attached Deputy Collector, Rohri.

The temporary appointment of a Second Grade Deputy Collector in Sind is extended for a further period of six months, and Mr. Hussain Bakhsh Rahim Bakhsh Shaikh is appointed to continue to hold it.

Mr. H. Dow, C.I.E., I.C.S4, is granted with effect from 9th March, 1934, leave on average pay for three months combined with leave on half average pay for twenty-one months.

Dr. K. A. Contractor,—Class I, officiating Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Surat, vice Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Kamat, I.M.S., proceeded on leave.

Dr. M. G. Oka,—Class II, officiating Civil Surgeon, Karwar, to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, vice Dr. K. A. Contractor, B.M.S. —Class I, transferred.

Dr. V. B. Gokhale—Class I, Civil Surgeon, Thana, to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Belgaum.

Dr. A. D'Silva,—Class II, Surgical Registrar at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Thana, vice Dr. V. B. Gokhale, B.M.S.—Class I, transferred.

Dr. R. A. Kalle,—Class II, Medical Officer in charge Dispensary Bhiwandi, to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Satara, vice Major J. G. Williams, I.M.D., retiring from 21st April, 1934.

Dr. T. J. Chhaya.—Class II, Medical Officer in charge, Bechardas Dispensary, Ahmedabad, to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Sholapur, vice Major J. S. Galvin.

Dr. K. K. Mankodi, Class II, Medical Officer in charge Civil Hospital, Godhra, to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Karwar, vice Mr. M. G. Oka, B.M.S.—Class II, transferred.

Mr. J. R. Harris, on relief, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, vice Mr. N. P. A. Smith proceeding on deputation.

Mr. A. H. Gearing, on return from leave, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, vice Mr. J. R. Harris, pending further orders.

Mr. J. R. Harris, on relief to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Rao Bahadur N. V. Trivedi proceeding on leave.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay from the 23rd April 1934, or subsequent date of relief, to the 18th November 1934, inclusive.

Mr. S. A. Ghatge, First Class Magistrate and District Deputy Collector, North Daskroi Prant, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate, North Daskroi Division.

SHOLAPUR STRIKE SITUATION

Further Increase In Attendance

SHOLAPUR, March 29.

All mills registered to-day a further increase in attendance bringing the total to 9,400. A strikers' meeting was held this morning but there was very thin attendance.—A. P.

SANGLI MERCHANTS' STRIKE CONTINUES

SANGLI, March 29.

The Sangli merchants' strike as a mark of protest against the Market Act has continued for four days now, though attempts at a compromise are being made. The Merchants' Chamber appointed in its meeting this morning a Committee of 13 merchants to frame proposals and to place them before the Raja Saheb, through the Commerce Member of the State.

The Raja Saheb arrived here last night from the Poona Philosophical Conference.—A. P.

MONOGRAM MILL WORKERS ON STRIKE

AHMEDABAD, March 29.

The operatives of the weaving department of the Monogram Mill went on a strike yesterday, on grounds of alleged reduction in the rates of wages. The authorities of the Mill deny that a reduction in the wages has been effected.

The strike in three other mills continues for similar reasons.—A. P.

LAL MILLS STRIKE AVERTED

AHMEDABAD, March 29.

The strike at the Lal Mills, was averted through the timely intervention of the Textile Association though the workers are not members of that body.

In sympathy with the workers of the Marsden Mill who are on strike for the last few days as a protest against alleged reduction in their wages, the workers of the Monogram Mill went on strike, this morning. The workers of this Mill are like those of the Marsden Mill i.e. are not members of the local Textile Labour Association. —United Press.

LABOUR DISCONTENT IN AHMEDABAD

Workers In 4 Mills Come Out On Strike

AHMEDABAD, March 28.

The Secretary of the Mill Mazdur Union writes:—

The Marsden Mills and New Rajpur Mill are on strike since a week. Two more mills,—Monogram and Suryodaya,—have come out on strike to-day. All these four mills cere working double shift. The Mill Mazdur Union is leading these strikes with the assistance of the Mill Committees of these 4 Mills. The Union has posted pickets at the gates of each mill supervised by the responsible members of the Strike Committee.

A meeting of the strikers was held near Monogram Mills to-day. More than 3,000 strikers were present. Comrades Yusuff, Joglekar and others spoke and exhorted the workers to continue the strike which they said was the only weapon the workers had in their fight against the employers.

Processions and meetings are taking place every day. More mills are expected to join the strike, and the situation is leading towards a general strike in the textile industry of Ahmedabad.

The Mill Mazdur Union is very actively carrying on propaganda for General Strike by meetings, processions and leaflets.

RAT-PROOF SHOPS FOR POONA

G. O. C.'s Order Leads To Agitation Among Merchants

POONA, March 29.

Considerable agitation prevails in the Indian Commercial circles, Poona Cantonment area, over a temporary Regulation issued by the General-Officer-Commanding requiring the grain merchants to build rat proof shops as a measure of prevention against the possibility of the outbreak of plague.

It is also proposed to increase the licence fee from Rs. 8 to Rs. 24 per shop.

The Commercial community contend that both these steps are ill-timed and unnecessary. The one month's time allotted for fulfilling the conditions also is too short.

The merchants, it is understood, have wired to the Members of the Legislative Assembly and to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. They propose also to wait in deputation on the Home Member, Bombay Government, to represent their grievances and seek redress.—United Press.

CONGRESS OF RADIO-BIOLOGY

Sir C. V. Raman Invited To Deliver Inaugural Address In Venice

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, March 29.

Dr. Sir C. V. Raman, iDirector of the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore has been invited to deliver the opening of the inaugural scientific address at the First International Congress of Radiobiology which will be held in the historical palace of Doges in Venice on 10th September.

The Council of Indian Institute have sanctioned Sir C. V. Ramans being placed on a special deputation out of India for this purpose.

Sir C. V. Raman will visit some of the chief centres where research work on the Atomic Disintegration is being carried on

SWADESHI BAZAR IN CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, March 29.

Ever since the handing over of the charge of the Swadeshi Bazar to the Cawnpore Branch of the Swedeshi League by the Swadeshi Bazar Committee on March 1, efforts are being made to make the market a busy centre of trade for country-made goods in the city.

The Office of the Swedeshi League has been shifted to the Bazar and rents of the shops are being reduced considerably. A few shops are vacant. There will be let for only Rs. 10 to Rs. 12.—(United Press).

DRIVER CHARGED FOR CAUSING BOY'S DEATH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March 29.

A charge, under section 304A I.P.C., of causing the death of Sarat Vinayak Kamat, a 7-year-old Hindu school boy, by driving his motor car rashly and negligently in the Thana, Naupada Road on January 12 last, was framed yesterday by Mr. M. B. Kunte, City Magistrate, Thana against Ramchandra Bhikaji Gaekwad, a Hindu chauffeur of Thana. The Magistrate fixed April 9 for the next hearing.

SIDDHA-KSHETRA JAIN BALASHRAM.

The opening ceremony of the building of the above Institution, which was recently erected at Palitana, on the way to Shatrunjaya Hill, will be performed by His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana on 31st instant (Saturday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Palitana (Kathiawar).

TOWN AT MERCY OF FRENZIED MOB

Three Persons Killed In Communal Riot In Ajodhya

LUCKNOW, March 28.

A serious communal riot occurred at Ajodhya on Tuesday resulting in three persons including a woman being killed and more than 20 persons being injured.

It appears that the Hindus of Ajodhya got infuriated at the news of cow-slaughter in the village of Shahjahanpur on Bakri-Id day. They attacked the village where the sacrifice had been made, but were driven away by the police.

The mob then turned upon the Muslims of Ajodhya and for four hours the town was at the mercy of the frenzied mob who set fire to mosques and houses.

Three mosques and several houses are said to have been badly damaged. Police were summoned from Lucknow and the situation was brought under control.

Several persons have been arrested.

SITUATION WILL BE UNDER CONTROL

Haig Confirms Report Of Id Riot In Ajodhya

NEW DELHI, March 29.

Before the Legislative Assembly commenced discussion of demands for supplementary grants, Mr. Azahar Ali asked a short-notice question regarding the outbreak of riot at Ajodhya during the Id celebration.

Sir Harry Haig replying corroborated the Press report about rioting but stated that no details were available now and expected to get them during the course of the day.

There were reinforcements already at Lucknow and troops would be available if necessary and therefore there would be no difficulty in controlling the situation.—United Press.

EIGHT PERSONS KILLED.

An Associated Press Cable dated New Delhi 28 says:—

Sir Muhammed Yakub, Member of the Assembly, in a statement to the Press says he has received the following telegram from a pleader at Fyzabad:—"A riot over Bakri Id sacrifice has occurred here. Hindus attacked Muslims, set fire to houses and demolished a Mosque at Ajodhya. The situation is serious. Eight Muslims have been killed."—A.P.

"PIONEER'S" VERSION

LUCKNOW, March 28.

The "Pioneer" reports that three persons, two men and a woman were killed and more than twenty injured in the communal riots at Ajodhya near Fyzabad on Tuesday.

For four hours the town was at the mercy of a frenzied mob. Three Mosques were badly damaged and several houses burnt down. The trouble originated over a cow sacrifice on the occasion of Bakr-Id in village of Sahjanpur between Fyzabad and Ajodhya. News of cow sacrifice infuriated the Hindus of the sacred city of Ajodhya.

A big mob attacked the village where the sacrifice had been made, but was driven back by the police. Baffled in the attempt to wreck their vengeance on the offending Muslims of Sahjanpur, the mob fell upon Muslims at Ajodhya. Several houses in the Muslim quarter were set on fire and attacks were made on mosques.

The situation is now quiet.

A number of arrests have been made and police reinforcements have been sent from Lucknow.—A.P.

HINDUS AND MUSLIMS CLASH.

NADYAL, March 28.

A Hindu-Muslim clash is reported to have occurred yesterday at Atmakur (Kurnool District). The District Magistrate has rushed to the village.

Details are lacking

FORTY HINDUS ON TRIAL

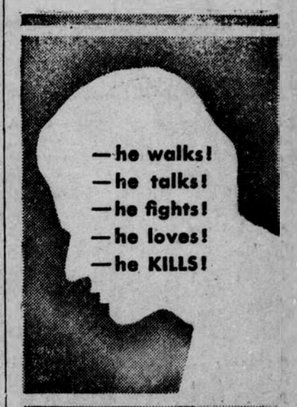
ALLAHABAD March 28.

The trial of forty Hindus in what is known as the Makanpur Communal Riot Case is proceeding in the court of the Sessions Judge, Allahabad.

It is alleged that owing to strained feelings between Hindus and Muslims, a small difference regarding irrigation led to a riot in September last as a result of which three Muslims were killed and several others injured.—A.P.

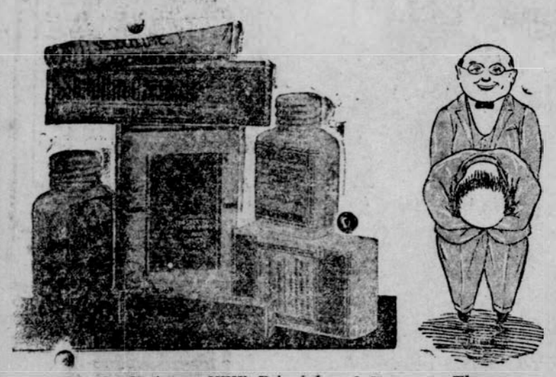
The Surprise Novelty Musical Show
WITH
PICCOLI MARIONETTES
IN
I Am Suzanne!
A Jesse L. Lasky Production
with
LILIAN HARVEY
Gene Raymond
A Fox Masterpiece
AT
ROXY
from TO-MORROW
4; 6-30 & 10 p. m.

OPENING TO-DAY
AT
THE EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HE SEES BUT IS UNSEEN
HE IS EVERYWHERE
—YET NOWHERE!
Here is something so strange no scientist can explain it here
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF THE HUMAN RACE
—IS
THE INVISIBLE MAN



A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
With Gloria Stuart, Claude Rains, William Harrigan, Dudley Digges, Una O'Connor, Henry Travers, Forrester Harvey. Screenplay by R. C. Sherriff. Produced by Carl Laemmle, Jr. Directed by James Whale. Presented by Carl Laemmle.
There is no Free List

THE FIRST BOW



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"NERVINE PILLS": GIVE STEEL NERVES & ENERGY OF YOUTH: Rs. 2|8 per bottle.
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Bombay & S. I. open for Agencies.
DYNAMIREN (Berlin), Mussoorie Hills.

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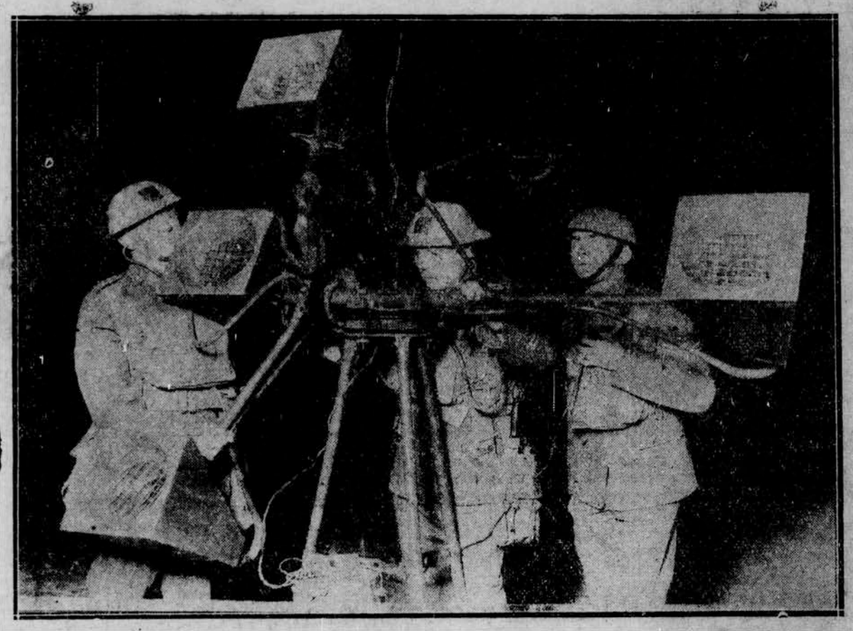
BRITAIN'S DEFENCE MACHINERY IN ACTION



The first Air Defence Brigade underwent night training at Blackdown, near Aldershot, when the members of the Brigade brought their latest apparatus for detecting and combating air invaders into action.
Photo shows a listening post in action at Blackdown, where they are searching for enemy aeroplanes and giving directions to the searchlight operators.

OFFSHOOT OF DADAR MURDER CASE

Patole & Paul Released On Bail In Perjury Charge

Isaac Evans Patole and Samuel John Paul who were arrested on a warrant issued by the Bombay High Court on a charge of perjury in the Dadar Murder Case heard during the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, were ordered to be released on furnishing bail in the sum of Rs. 3,000, the surety to deposit Rs. 700, by Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Thursday.

Mr. Joseph appearing on behalf of Samuel John Paul, told the Court that his client was an Indian Christian and that he was not in a position to furnish a cash bail of Rs. 3,000, and had therefore been in custody. He applied for a reduction in the amount to be deposited in cash.

BAIL REDUCED.

The Magistrate accepted the application and reduced the amount to be deposited to Rs 700. The case was also transferred to the Third Court to be on board on April 10.

AROUND THE COURTS

Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, sentenced on Wednesday, Manu Bhagwan, a notorious burglar with 8 previous convictions to 2 years' R. I, under two separate sections of House Breaking and Theft.

* * * *

The ground floor of Nathoo Jadhoo's Chawl, Teligalli, was the scene of a Police Raid on Wednesday night, when it is alleged, marked coins, 'sutta' chits and other incriminating things used for gambling were found by the Police. Four persons Ganpat Gopal, Sahadeo Ganpat Gangaram Narayan and Hari Narayan arrested by the police as a result.

They were charged on Thursday before the Dadar Police Court under the Gambling sections.

The accused were enlarged on bail of Rs. 25 each with surety of a like amount.

* * * *

Gabriel D'Souza and Jackin Joseph were charged before Mr. Oscar Brwn with assaulting Kashinath Keshav and Vithal Babaji on March 16. The accused are alleged to have stabbed the complainants because they refused to give them money for the Holi Festival. Kashinath is still in hospital for treatment of a stab wound. The accused were released on bail till April 6.

* * * *

Cursetji Hohmusji, a Parsi aged 69 with 11 previous convictions was sentenced on Thursday to two years R. I. and a fine of Rs. 30 in default 3 months more, and further to report himself at the Police Station for three years' after his release, by I N Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum for committing theft of a purse of a parsi woman at Messrs Kania and Co. near Charni Road.

The Harijans of Muli (Wadhawan) are experiencing great difficulty in drawing water from the public wells and tanks and it is felt that the State authorities should take prompt measures to relieve the distress.

Prof. A. K. TRIVEDI, Head of the Philosophy Dept. in Baroda College, who has recently been elected President of the Baroda Gujarati Sahitya Sabha.

DRY WEATHER OVER COUNTRY

POONA, March 29.

Yesterday's western disturbance lies this morning as a depression over Baluchistan and has caused a few light showers of rain there and in the North-West Frontier Province with local falls of rain or snow in Kashmir. Sonamarg reports two inches of rain and Dras a quarter. The weather continues to be dry over the rest of the country.

FORECAST.

Scattered falls of rain will recur in Baluchistan and rainfall will extend further to the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir. A few falls of rain may also occur in Punjab hills and the adjoining plains.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 29th March 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .032 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.3 degrees —02 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.1 degrees 1.4 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 134 miles per hour

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 29-3-34

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.3 deg F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.82 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

H. O. H. FETE

The total sum of Rs. 19,149-13-9 has been paid into the Hospital Funds by the President Mrs. Shirin S. Davar, Vice-President Mrs. Dhanmai H. Pastakia and Members of the Garden Village Committee including the sum of Rs. 1,708-6-0 being net proceeds of the Garden Village Seals which amount has been sent direct to Khan Bahadur Cooper.

The balance has been handed over to Sir Jehangir Bomon-Behram, Chairman of the Organising Committee of the H. O. H.

ORGANISED A LOTTERY

Two Peons Fined Rs. 75 Each

Fines of Rs. 75 each were imposed on two Mangalorean peons who had organised a lottery in aid of a library, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Thursday.

H. Ramachandra and another were arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. as a result of certain information received by them.

The Police took charge of Rs. 50 and a number of articles purchased by the accused to be given as presents to the ticket holders.

The accused had sold about 100 tickets at eight annas each.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

URDU POETS FROM ALL OVER INDIA

Annual Moshaira Commences At Town Hall

The Annual "Moshaira" of the "Bazm-e-Khayal", Bombay will commence at the Town Hall from to-day under the presidentship of Maulana Ahsan Marehravi of the Aligarh University.

There will be three sittings in all. The first will commence tonight from 10 o'clock and will last uptil 2 a.m. The second will commence on Saturday afternoon at 3 p.m. and will last uptil sunset. The 3rd sitting will commence the same night from 10 o'clock and will last till 3 a.m.

Well-known poets from all over India are coming to take part in the Conference. So far the following have expressed their consent to attend:—Simab, Nuh, Natiq, Sakha, Ahmaq, Saghar; Diler; Kaif; Ra'ana; Ashiq; Saqib; Ahmar; Tabassum; Sajid; Sa'id; Saba; Nudrat; Wafa; Khayal; Shair and Wahshi.

Admission will be by tickets.

The Tramway Company has been approached with a request to provide a few motor busses for carrying visitors to the various Muslim localities.

YOUTH GETS 18 MONTHS' R. I.

Kidnapped Girl To Force Her Into Marriage

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March 29.

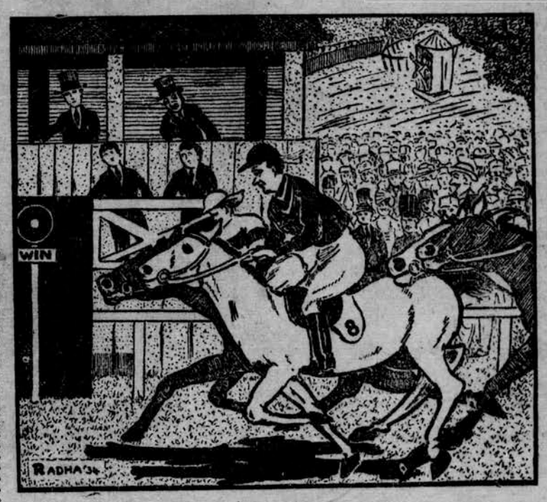
In view of the frequent occurrence of kidnapping cases in the district, a deterrent sentence was passed yesterday by Mr. B. K. Dalvi, Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, in the case in which Babu Ladkya, a 18-year-old Hindu boy of Bassein, stood charged with kidnapping a minor girl in order to force her into marriage with him.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of kidnapping charge brought against him.

Agreeing with the Jury's verdict the Assistant Sessions Judge convicted Babu and sentenced him to 18 months' hard labour with an order to keep him in the Juvenile Section of the Thana Jail.

Can You Predict which Horse will Win?

Can You Predict Your Perpetual Freedom from Disease?



Safeguard against Diseases—Take out a BOMBAY LIFE POLICY.

PURELY INDIAN—EXPERT ACTUARIAL ADVICE—LOWEST AND EASY PREMIUMS—PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS—WORRIES OF SUCCESSION CERTIFICATES AND PROBATES obviated by NOMINATION OF BENEFICIARIES—ECONOMICALLY MANAGED—SAFE INVESTMENTS. Consult:

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ANÆMIA use Deschiens' Syrup

Already 30,000 Doctors throughout the world have agreed that this radical remedy ALWAYS CURES, and gives health and strength.

INSIST ON THE NAME OF DESCHIENS, PARIS (France)

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L.M.&S. (Vadifalia, SURAT)
Cures Radically HYDROCELE Without Operation
in 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.
For Booklet of details and certs. send 3 annas stamps.

LOSS TO KURLA MUNICIPALITY

Six Toll Bars Fetch 2/3 Of Last Year's Price

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, March 29.

The six toll-bars within the municipal limits of Kurla were auctioned yesterday evening by the Chief Officer of the Municipality.

In view of the disagreement with the Collector's view to abolish two toll-bars nos. 1 and 6 on the Kurla-Chembur and Santa Cruz-Ghatkopar roads, the board decided at its special meeting on Tuesday to consider the bids separately for those two toll-bars and the remaining four ones, which are likely to bring very little revenue to the Municipality.

The highest bid for the two important toll-bars was Rs. 10,000, while the remaining four fetched a sum of Rs. 4,000 only. These offers have been made by Mr. Torab Khan, son of Haji Abdul Sattar Khan, the old contractor, who has this year taken the right to levy tolls on the provincial road (Bombay-Agra Road) near Ghatkopar for Rs. 47,000.

TUG OF WAR.

Last year the Kurla Municipality's revenue for these six toll-bars was Rs. 21,000. Even if the Municipality succeeds in this efforts to bring home on the Collectorate their right to continue levying tolls on all the six bars in pursuance of an agreement reached some years back with the Government, the loss of revenue to the Municipality will be Rs. 7,000 during the year 1934-35. If, however, the Municipality has to yield to the pressure brought by the Collector to abolish two important toll-bars, the total loss will amount to Rs. 17,000, the revenue from the remaining four toll-bars being only Rs. 4,000.

It may be recalled that according to the budget estimates for 1934-35 proposed by the Standing Committee, the revenue from the six toll bars has been estimated at Rs. 15,000.

It will, therefore, be a tug-of-war between the Municipality and the Government to maintain their recent decisions.

INDIA'S DAVIS CUP TEAM

Trial Matches To Be Held In London In May

In accordance with the decision of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, trials are to be held in London, probably early in May, among players who are in Europe on leave and from whom the team to represent India in the Davis Cup tie against Switzerland will be chosen. The captain of the team will be M. Sleem and he will make the selection in consultation with Col. B. O. Roe.

Among those who are expected to play in the trials are M. Bhandari, the Punjab Rniversity student who with Sawhney won the All-India doubles this year and who may be going to Cambridge next year; S. W. Bobb, one of India's best doubles players, A. M. D. Pitt, of Bombay, who has represented India in the Davis Cup; Captain C. Baker, R. E., who is on leave from Bangalore, Lt. Henderson Brooks of Bannu, the present Army in India champion; and Captain A. E. Browne, 3rd/8th Punjabi Regiment, Moradabad.

The Prince of Cutch is going to Europe, and E. V. Bobb may possibly go.

ALLEGED STABBING OF WIFE & MOTHER

The Coroner resumed the inquest on Thursday touching the deaths of Parvatibai and her daughter Anandibai, who it is alleged were stabbed by Krishna Ramji on Friday last at Agripada, and succumbed to their injuries in the J. J. Hospital subsequently.

Tukaram Janvaklar, the father of Anandibai, stated that the deceased Anandibai had married about four years ago but her married life being unhappy, she used to stay with him. Anandibai used to complain that she was being assaulted by her mother-in-law. For the last eighteen months, the deceased stayed with the witness.

Devkibai, a neighbour of the deceased stated that on the day in question the suspect cames to Anandibai and began to drag her away. As Anandibai ran away to her room, Parvatibai came and the suspect began to stab her with a pen knife.

Anandibai seeing her mother's plight went to her rescue when she too was stabbed.

The enquiry is in progress.

Good News for Easter!

The Management of

The REGAL

Wishes all its patrons a very HAPPY EASTER and takes pleasure in announcing the following reduction in prices effective from to-morrow Saturday the 31st March until further notice

BALCONY	Rs.	2-4
STALLS	Rs.	1-2
SECOND CLASS	As.	9
THIRD CLASS	As.	4
BOX SEATS	Rs.	3-6

(Inclusive of Entertainment Tax)

The REGAL

(The Theatre Magnificent)

(AIR-CONDITIONED)

LAST NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The Inimitable Jokers

Laurel & Hardy

Laurel & Hardy

IN THEIR LATEST & BEST 8 PARTS-FULL-LENGTH

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Tickler

"SONS OF THE DESERT"

with

CHARLIE CHASE

SEE IT & BE HAPPY!

FROM TO-MORROW

AND EVERY DAY TILL MONDAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Other Days at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

EASTER HOLIDAYS' SPECIAL

Something Entirely New In

MUSICAL ROMANCE

PACKED WITH SCENES OF

SPLENDOUR SONG SENSATIONS

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's

'GOING HOLLYWOOD"

Starring Lovely

MARION DAVIES

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BING CROSBY

with

HUNDREDS OF SINGING DANCING DIMPLED DAMSELS!

HEAR THESE HITS:—

"Our Big Love Scene"
"Going Hollywood"
"Cinderella's Fella"
"We'll Make Love"
"Temptation."

A PICTURE THAT TAKES YOU FOR A RIDE ON THE WINGS OF ROMANCE & SONG

Book Now. Phone: 22323

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Chaitra Shud 15 1990
Muslim—Zilhez 14 1352
Parsi—Meher 25 1303
Sunrise—6h 35m
Sunset—6h 52m
Hightide—11-39 23-53
Lowtide—5-30 17-40
Good Friday: Public holiday.
Banks closed.

SATURDAY, March 31

Easter Eve: Public holiday
Banks closed
Bombay Division Education Week, 4th session, King George English School, Dadar, 8-30 a.m.
S S "Mooltan" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SWASTIK MANDIR

The Ambulance service of the League will not be available from 30th instant to 2nd April 1934, both days inclusive.

CUTCHI STUDENTS' UNION

The general meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Cutchi Prajamandal Patrika's Office, Zakaria Building Mandvi.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. 'Liverpool Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m. on Saturday the 31st instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The outward P and O mail steamer "Corfu" with the mails from London of the 22nd instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

FIRST AID CLASSES

First Aid Classes under the auspices of the Muslim Ambulance Society's Centre, will commence from the 3rd April 1934, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the office of the Society at 136, Kambeker Street, Pydhownie, near Ismail Habib Masjid. Admission is free.

SHRI RAM JAYANTI

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala the Ram Jayanti Mohotseva was observed on 24th instant when Mr. H. K. Bhatt presided. Pandit Hariram Sharma and Pandit Devdut delivered lectures on "Ram Charitra".

ARYA VYAYAM MANDAL AND GIRGAUM VYAYAM SHALA.

The eighth anniversary celebration of the Arya Vyayam Mandal and Girgaum Vyayam Shala will take place in the Girgaum Vyayam Shala Hall, near Opera House Tram Terminus Girgaum, Bombay to-day (Friday) between 6 and 9 a.m. (S. T.).

The CAPITOL.

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

TO-NIGHT ONLY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

EDGAR WALLACE'S

8th wonder of the world

"KING-KONG"

A RADIO SPECIAL OUTLEAPING THE WILDEST IMAGINATION

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DAILY TILL MONDAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Other Days at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SPECIAL EASTER ATTRACTION

WARNER BROS.'

TECHNICOLOR

THRILLER TRIUMPH

"THE MYSTERY OF THE WAX MUSEUM"

Starring

FAY WRAY

(The Beauty who "killed" KING KONG)

LIONEL ATWILL

GLENDA FARRELL

IN THE STRANGEST SCREEN SENSATION EVER SHOWN!

Provided by

UNCANNILY LIFELIKE "WAX FIGURES."

OF FAMOUS & INFAMOUS CHARACTERS OF HISTORY

Spine Tingling Drama of a man who made women of flesh wax and women of wax flesh!

THE PICTURE THAT HAS THE WORLD AGHAST!

Book Right Now & Make Sure Free List Absolutely Stopped

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE+"Cradle Song" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"King-Kong" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Sons of the Desert" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Roman Scandals" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Invisible Man". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Thief of Bagdad" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CARLTON—"42nd Street". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Tara Sundari" Time as usual
GLOBE—"Talism-e-Talwar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Phantom of the Hill" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE— "Topaze". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Berkeley Square" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Magic Flute" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin and Announcements.
7-45 p.m. Easter music (gramophone records)
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Gramophone records
8-45 p.m. A Wagner concert by the Augmented Northern Studio Orchestra.
10 p.m. Commodore Grand Orchestra.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin and Announcements.
11 p.m. A recital by Marie Dare and Dorothea Fraser.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Khan Bahadur Haji Bachoo Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital. Dr. L. R. Fernandiz of Tanjore will read a paper on "Keratomalacia."

PRAYER FOR KHAN OBEIDULLAH KHAN

In response to the appeal of frontier peoples for observing "Obeidullah Khan Day" and to pray for the life of the Khan a public meeting, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Jail Reforms Conference, will be held to-day (Friday) on the Chawpatty saada at 6-30 p.m.

Mr. P. R. Lele will preside. Sardar Jamiat Singh will lead the prayer.

WITHDRAWAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON BOOKING

A postal notice says:—

"It is hereby notified that restrictions on booking of insured articles and parcels for Akhtiarpur, Rajnagar, Janakupr Road, Lalganj, Sursand, Bajpatti, Khajauli, and Bhagwanpur have been withdrawn."

GURUKUL ACADEMY

The twenty-third anniversary of the Gurukula Maha-Vidyalaya of this province, (now located at Shuklatirth on the Narmada) will take place at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay, to-day (Friday) and Saturday and Sunday from 4 to 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) every evening. Prominent sanyasis, educationists, and pundits will deliver lectures on religious, social and educational subjects: Bhajaniks of renown and ladies will recite suitable songs; and Brahmacharies will give recitations, songs and dialogues in Sanskrit, Gujarati, Hindi and English and will demonstrate their physical strength by various amazing Yogic and other feats, exercises and drill.

BEAUTIES OF SANSKRIT LITERATURE

Before a gathering of the lovers of Sanskrit language and literature, Pandita Kshamabehen Row and Pandit Wamanshastri Kinjavdekar of the Poona Mimamsa Vidyalaya will deliver addresses in Sanskrit on "Beauties of Sanskrit Literature" in the hall of the Fellowship School, China Baug, Girgaon Back Road at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Friday). Dewan Bahadur Keshavlal Harshadray Dhruva will preside. The Hon. Justice H. V. Divatia, Dr. Eruch Taraporewalla, Shreeyuts Vishwanath P. Vaidya, Chandrashankar Pandya, Pandurang V. Kane, and Principal Shukla will also speak.

PERFORMED HAJ IN PERFECT HEALTH

BOMBAY, March 29.

The Secretary of the Commercial Agent in Bombay of the Government of the Hedjaz and Nejd informs the Associated Press that the following telegram has been received by the Commercial Agent in Bombay, Shaik Abdul Rahman Algosaibi, from the Foreign Office of the Government of the Hedjaz and Nejd:—

"All Muslims performed their Haj in perfect health. The Health Department has officially declared that the Haj took place without any sign of disease or epidemic."—A. P.

NEW SOLICITORS

The following candidates have passed the Articled Clerks' Examination held by the High Court in March, 1934:—

Framroz Sorabji Daruwala, Nanubhai N. Daru and Pranjivan Madhavji Virji.

Kantilal Amritlal Parikh and Ratilal Manilal Dalal have passed in Part I only.

MENAKA IN NEW BALLET: OPENS DANCE SEASON AT OPERA

MENAKA opens a short season at the Opera House. Her dance recitals are an event. This time she has arranged a programme that includes among other new items, a new "ballet" of the fine phases of the ancient Krishna Romance.

Menaka Stages New Ballet

DANCE SEASON OPENS AT OPERA

Menaka has decided to open her Indian tour with a short season in Bombay next week, on Wednesday, the 4th April, previous to her departure for the continent. She will present a programme that has many new items yet unstaged. Its outstanding feature is, ofcourse, a ballet of the ancient Krishna romance as it unfolds itself in fine of the most alluring phases. It is, technically, strengthened by the traditional Hindusthani dance of the "Kathak" masters.

As every one knows the few exponents of classical dance who are still left confine themselves to a display of virtuosity for its own sake to small intimate groups. In such a display of technical ingenuities, dance as a living art receives scant attention. But Menaka by her great experience of the stage and her mastery of this wonderfully expressive technique has been able to make it into a live dance of great beauty, and has adapted it for group dancing on the stage. In this she has had unstinted co-operation of a great master of Indian dance, Pandit Maharaj Sitaram Misr.

The footwork of this ballet with its intricate and difficult timing, "bhavas," (the gesture language) and "angaharas" and "karnas" the technique of the body and arms—the main and distinctive features of the traditional Indian dance—will be seen in all their elegance as an exquisite medium of expression of human emotions. Indian traditional dance thus presented has a universal appeal, as Menaka has demonstrated by winning an international fame in the world of dance. The dance critics of Europe and India have been unanimous in their praise and Wermeus Buning, described her as "one of the greatest dancers of our day". Europe was moved by the universal appeal of Menaka's art for she very rightly at no time made any "mystical" or exotic claims for her art. She has always desired to be judged purely as a dancer among dancers and has been so judged.

So far she has charmed the world very largely by her solo dancing, but her world fame and appreciation of her pioneering effort has brought together round her a talented group of Indian dancers to whom she has imparted her art and enthusiasm and love of the dance. This group has made it possible for her to take this great step forward in producing an Indian ballet. The programme will also contain some of her famous solo and traditional dances.

Months of rehearsals have been spent in the preparation of this artistic event. The designing of costumes for this ballet has been more than an unusually difficult task. 17 century Rajasthani miniatures were freely consulted and several experiments made and have resulted in effects of extreme beauty.

Music has required very careful arrangement. Ragas and Raginis have been skilfully used to enhance the beauty of the dance.

All-India Working Class Political Party

The Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress writes:—

As decided by the All-India Trade Union Congress the All-India Working Class Political Conference will be held at Jubbulpore from the 30th March to 1st April 1934. Dr. Charu Banarji, the Vice-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress will preside.

The membership of the Conference is open to all persons above the age of 18, who accept the political programme of the Trade Union Congress as outlined at Jheria, Madras and Cawnpore. The delegates fee is Rupee one only.

The affiliated Unions and the Bombay Provincial Working Class party are requested to send their delegates to this Conference.

TRADE UNION UNITY

In view of the attempts that are being made for unity in Trade Union Movement the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee after considering all the views expressed has decided to support the efforts for unity on the following basis:—

1. That the first clause of the Platform of Unity shall remain unchanged.
(This clause refers to Trades Unions as class organisations of the working class).
2. There shall be no affiliation either to the second or third international; and
3. The question of representation to Geneva shall be decided annually by majority of votes and shall be binding on the individual unions affiliated to the Trade Union Congress.

DAMODARLALJI AND HIGH COURT

Court Of Wards Directed Not To Send Cash Or Property To Udaipur

On the application of Goswami Shri Damodarlalji, Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court, directed the members of the Court of Wards of the Nathdwara estate, not to send out any cash or moveable property to Udaipur State.

The order was made on a notice of motion, taken out by Damodarlalji for appointment of a receiver for the properties of his deceased father for which he has filed a suit. The motion is adjourned to April 12.

Mr. Jaykar, appearing for Damodarlalji said that he had no means of maintenance and was actually starving.

Mr. Jayakar further argued that the plaintiff Damodarlalji was admittedly the heir and only son of the late Shri Goverdhanlalji, the Tilakayat (High Priest) of the Vaishnava Hindus at Nathdwara. Some of the defendants had been sending large sums of money to the Udaipur State. In the event of the motion being adjourned, as desired by the defendants, they should be directed not to send any cash or moveable property to that State.

Mr. V.F. Taraporevala, officiating Advocate General, appeared for defendants numbering from 1 to 6. He applied for adjournment on the ground that two of the de-

Mr. Lalji, appeared for the 7th defendant, Govindlalji (Damodarlalji's minor son, who is appointed the new Tilakayat by the Udaipur State). He did not ask for the adjournment of the motion.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNEY

MANAVADAR BEAT PARSI CYCLISTS

Cup Holders Score Eight Times Without Response In One-Sided Game

The Manavadar State XI, which won the Aga Khan Tournament last year, played their first match this season against the Parsi Cyclists on Thursday. There were some new faces in the team, Shamur, Sultani and Robert being the recruits.

As was anticipated the cupholders won, but they did not give a convincing display. The local side defended stoutly and spoilt the short passing movements of the Visitors. Batliwalla, the Cyclists' custodian covered himself with glory by saving many difficult shots. He stopped four hits in succession before Sultani broke through to notch the first point.

Shahbuddin made a spectacular run down the right wing to score the second.

The cyclists never gave up trying. They actually forced Bostan Khan out of his charge on several occasions.

Halftime arrived with Manavadars leading by 2 goals to nil.

On resumption of play the Visitors relied on individual efforts, and succeeded in piling up the score.

Sultan dribbled through the defence to obtain the third goal. Ahmed added the fourth with a scoop into the net. The same player hit the boards with powerful drives to score numbers five and six goals.

M. Hussain, the left-back converted number seven from a short corner. The best goal of the match was obtained by Sultani, the inside left, who tricked a host of defenders and flicked the ball into the net from an impossible angle.

Result:—

MANAVADAR STATE 8 goals.
PARSI CYCLISTS .... Nil.

The teams were:—

MANAVADAR STATE:—Bostan Khan; Sattar and M. Hussain; Sayeed, Masud and Shahmur; Shahbuddin, Sultan, Ahmed, Sultani and Robert.

PARSI CYCLISTS:—R. Batliwala; B. Batliwalla and S. Chinoy; Madan, Pavri and Nicholson; Mistry, M.P. Chinoy, Doctor, Tata and Baria.

UMPIRES: Messrs. Hodgins and Fernandes.

SATURDAY'S MATCH.

St. Patrick's (Karachi) vs. Deccan Sports.

MOTOR SMASH AT PYDHONIE

Car Causes Collapse Of Wall Burying Footpath Sleepers

DRIVER BEFORE MAGISTRATE

Three persons were injured, one seriously, in a motor accident which occurred in Samuel Street, Pydhownie, in the early hours of Thursday morning.

The car dashed against the compound wall of a building causing the collapse of the wall. Three persons sleeping on the pavement by the side of the wall were buried beneath the debris.

They were ultimately extricated and rushed to the hospital where one of them was found to be suffering from serious injuries.

Kuverji Rawji, the driver of the car, was apprehended by the police.

He was put up before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, for driving without a license and causing hurt. The police asked for a remand of the accused into custody to enable them to investigate the accident.

The Magistrate, however, ordered hte release of the suspect on a bail of Rs. 50.

MURDER APPEAL DISMISSED

Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Divatia, at the High Court dismissed the appeal of Anand Krishnaji Garud of Nasik, who was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to transportation for life for the murder of Ramabai Lele, a Brahmin girl of 20.

On August 26 last, the accused had severely beaten the girl in a room, as a result of which she died. He begged other persons, who had seen the incident to keep it secret.

KANTA NATAK SAMAJ

The 'Kanta Natak Samaj' will stage "Taranhara" at the Princess Theatre, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, in aid of the 'Prantij Hitechchu Mitra Mandal' under the auspices of 'Navin Gujarat' to-day (Friday) (Good Friday), at 3-30 p.m.

WOMAN'S HERITAGE
not to be denied even behind convent walls! While her lips hummed hymns..her heart sang a lullaby
dorothea WIECK
in her first American-made picture
"CRADLE SONG"
The story of a mother who never had a child
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Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1934

THE TORIES AND INDIA

The frequent debates on India at the various meetings of the Conservatives are of little real interest to India. For, in the first place, it does not matter much to India what happens to the White Paper scheme that is being so hotly debated by the Conservatives. If the Baldwinites succeed in getting that scheme substantially approved by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, and then by Parliament, its doom in India is only a question of time. If, on the other hand, the Churchillites wreck the scheme themselves, few in India will shed a tear over the wreck, which only saves their trouble. Secondly, Indians see little real difference between the two sections of the Conservatives —or, for that matter, between any two parties in Britain—with regard to their Indian policies. The Churchillites, plain downright reactionaries do not want to give India any appreciable measure of self-government and frankly discuss the Indian question from the British point of view. The Baldwinites, however, pretend to give much to India, but they have contrived to take away through the safeguards nearly all that they profess to give in the White Paper. Mr. Churchill himself has admitted that under the White Paper scheme with all its safeguards and reservations the Viceroy has the powers of a Mussolini or a Hitler.

Die-hards Scoring

Why then are the two wings contending ceaselessly? The Churchillites fear that in the course of time the safeguards might be unworkable or collapse under the onslaughts of the resistance which they themselves must provoke. They would, therefore, take away much from both the debit side and the credit side of the White Paper, fondly hoping that then there would be less resistance to the whole plan. Sir Samuel Hoare, who has naturally a paternal fondness for the White Paper, however, hopes that its seamy side might act as a sop to the moderate elements in the country. In the tussle between the two groups, the Die-hards seem to be scoring, to judge from their steadily increasing minority. At their latest meeting Mr. Churchill received as many as 314 votes against the official group's 419, a small majority indeed, though not very long ago he could barely get a third of the votes cast. It should be noted at the same time that the latest debate was carried on over a wrong issue, more or less a constitutional one. The Churchillites having often used the Indian question as a pretext for undermining the leadership of Mr. Baldwin, the latter's followers tried to muzzle him by moving that no further resolution on India should be considered by the National Union until the report of the Select Committee had been published. This was rather hard on the other party and an undemocratic encroachment on the right of the Party to be always agitating for its principles. Nor was it very manly for the Baldwinites to shelter themselves behind the Select Committee to silence their opponents. It was this constitutional aspect of the latest issue that brought Mr. Churchill many new votes. However, on the purely Indian question, Sir Samuel Hoare may, at the last moment, count upon a comfortably docile majority.

An Important Issue

Whatever the British parties may do, whether they pull through the White Paper scheme, with or without modifications or they wreck it, the Indians' main concern is, not merely to condemn the scheme, but to go to the root of the problem and demand the right of Self-determination and develop sufficient national strength to win and enforce that right. It is no use winning the right of Self-determination if that victory is not accompanied with or immediately followed by a self-determined constitution. It is notorious that practically the only unsolved part of the people's constitution is that about a communal settlement. Unless such a settlement is soon arrived at, there can be no self-determined constitution or the national strength to enforce it. This is one of the most important issues that deserve to be seriously considered by the leaders' conference that is now being held at Delhi.

Dominion Status

Imperial honour was sought to be saved by an authoritative announcement from America that the U. S. A. Minister to the Irish Free State called on Mr. de Valera only in accordance with the traditions of courtesy and that he carried with him merely the duplicate of the credentials. British Imperialists would have derived great consolation from the assurance that the original "credentials" would be presented as usual to the Governor-General although the facts that the Governor-General is himself a nominee of Mr de Valera and that the Irish Free State has established direct relations with America are themselves full of significance distasteful to Britishers who would fain preserve the supremacy of Britain over the Dominions.

But, unfortunately, the American Ambassador "did present his credentials to Mr. de Valera." Washington has broken this fact to the world evidently because it could not be suppressed. The explanatory details may relieve the sting of much of its active principle. But the central fact cannot be denied that—in accordance of course, with an arrangement between Britain and Ireland—representatives of foreign Powers in Ireland will report themselves formally to the Foreign Secretary of the Irish Free State and not to the representative in Ireland of Great Britain.

South Africa, too, is out to deal a shock or two to the Imperial idea, but with calculated gentleness. The South African Status Bill has been followed by a welcome authoritative explanation invested with the additional quality of being "conciliatory." There is, of course, nothing serious in the Bill beyond legal confirmation of the completest freedom to South Africa to do what it likes without reference to the British Government. The fact is that, whether Imperialists like it or not, the Dominions are giving practical effect to the principles of equal status and voluntary association. They cannot accept subservience to the British Government and the British Parliament either in national affairs or in their international relations. Canada started the "revolt" with her successful fight for independent representation at Versailles, her bilateral treaties with the U. S. A. and the direct exchange of representatives between the two. The others are following her lead and, in certain cases, improving on it.

INDIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE: AS SEEN THROUGH OFFICIAL EYES

(Officially Contributed)

(We publish below the XI of a series of articles officially contributed on India's Military Expenditure, which the country regards as crushing and unjustifiable. We publish the series without, of course, accepting any responsibility for the views expressed therein.—Editor, "B.C.")

XI

An attempt has now been made to deal with all the main arguments advanced by the opponents of military expenditure in India and to set forth as succinctly as possible the reasons in favour of retaining the present strength, organisation and composition of the Defence Forces. There are, however, a number of suggestions that are put forward from time to time in the belief that their acceptance would result in large economies; and it is proposed to examine some of them in the present article.

2. It is sometimes argued that, even if no reduction is possible in the number of units, large savings could be secured, without altering the organisation or composition of the Army, by making a small decrease in the number of men per unit. It is pointed out, for instance, that it would save nearly half a lakh of rupees to take one man from each of the 45 British Infantry battalions, on the Indian establishment; and obviously, if this figure could be multiplied by even a small number, the total economy would soon swell to very respectable dimensions. The proposal sounds attractive, but it is inherently unsound. A unit of the Army, whether it be a Division, a Brigade, or a Battalion, is not a haphazard collection of individuals, but a cog in the machine, the size and strength of which is precisely calculated in the light of long experience to fit exactly the task that it has to perform. The strength of each unit is built up round the smallest sub-unit-which in the Infantry is the Section—and the number of sub-units in a unit is based on tactical requirements. The Infantry Section, for instance, to take the simplest example, is the largest number of men that experience has shown to be capable of suitable control by the human voice in action. Any alteration in the size of the Section—in peace owing to the absence of men on leave and in war owing to casualties—increases very considerably the difficulties of correct training or tactical handling. Any further reduction of the authorised establishment of the sub-unit would add to these difficulties and detract from the fighting value of the Platoon in which the Sections are incorporated. In the same way, the number of Sections in a Platoon is fired by tactical considerations, to provihe, for example, for forward and reserve troops, covering fire and mutual support. The number of Platoons in a Company and the number of Companies in a Battalion are decided by similar desiderata and are the result of much thought and long experience. The invention of a new weapon of offence, it is true, or the discovery of a new method of defence, may necessitate, or permit, an alteration in the strength of a unit; and advantage is invariably taken of such changes when they occur. Otherwise it is impossible to play about with numbers without affecting the balance and efficiency of the fighting unit. The suggestion must, therefore, be ruled out as impracticable.

3. Another argument that is often heard is that the equipment of the Army in India is in excess of purely Indian requirements; that the scale of equipment is dictated by the War Office; and that large savings could be secured if India were allowed to set her own standard. It has already been shown that the Legislative Assembly accepted a Resolution in 1921 to the effect that the organisation equipment and administration of the Army in India should be thoroughly up-to-date and, 'with due regard to Indian conditions', in accordance with the present day standards of efficiency in the British Army. The words italicized above are ignored and the hasty conclusion is reached that India is thus compelled slavishly to follow British models. It is a comparatively easy matter to dispel this illusion. It is the type and, not the scale, of equipment in which uniformity is obviously desirable; and there are many instances in which the scale itself has been deliberately altered to suit Indian requirements. Thus an infantry

(Continued on page 8).

PROPOSED GENERAL STRIKE

The Worker Of To-day Is Determined To Carry On Struggle For The Attainment Of His Rights

(BY HARIHAR NATH SHASTRI. PRESIDENT, ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The decision of the All-India Textile Workers' Conference to start a general strike of the Indian textile workers in three months' time has provoked bitter criticisms from certain quarters. A number of newspapers have been carrying on persistent hostile propaganda against the proposed general strike on the ground that the present economic crisis, has, in their opinion, made it impossible for the millowners to retain the pre-1931 wage level, and that to cope with the crisis it is inevitable for them to reduce the cost of production including principally the wages of workers. To our surprise and regret we have also been meeting opposition from a section of reformist Labour leaders, who although they are alive to the injustice done to the workers by wage reduction are opposed to the general strike, as according to them, it will bring in its train untold sufferings to the working class in view of the growing unemployment and starvation in the country.

SO-CALLED DEPRESSION

I would, first of all, throw some light on the so-called trade depression, under the garb of which the mill-owners have commenced drastic wage cuts every where. I know of a number of textile mills in India, and their number is not small that are still being run on profits—may be the margin of profits is not so high as during the period of industrial boom following the world war. Such mills are also resorting to wage cuts. I would cite certain specific instances in support of my statement. The Hindustan mills of Bombay, where a strike has been going on for over three months, due to the refusal of workers there to accept a wage cut, made a profit of fifty-six lakhs on a capital of twelve lakhs in the course of the last ten years and distributed a dividend of 190 per cent. to its shareholders. The Swadeshi Mill at Kurla has quite recently notified a cut of 25 per cent. in the dear food allowance of workers, in addition to a cut of 25 per cent. effected some ten months back. During the boom period, this mill made a profit of 131.25 lakhs in course of four years on a capital of twenty lakhs and distributed a total dividend of 430 per cent. Even during the period of acute depression the destribution of profits continued. In the course of fourteen years, this mill sides distributing dividends to its shareholders, has accumulated a huge property worth one crore of rupees against depreciation and reserve fund. The prosperity of Ahmedabad mill-owners may be judged from the fact that there were forty textile mills in Ahmedabad ten years ago, whereas their number has now gone upto sixty. The profits earned by Ahmedabad mills between 1916 to 1931 went upto 32 per cent. and even in 1932 these mills on an average earned 16 per cent. profits. All this, however, has not prevented the Ahmedabad mill-owners from planning for a wage cuts, which have already commenced in some of the mills.

SHOLAPUR MILLS FLOURISHING

Now to come to Sholapur, where the workers are already on strike, as a protest against wage cuts, almost all the mills there have been running on a profit even in the depression period. The Sholapur mill declared a divident of 6 per cent. in each of the years 1930, 1931, and 1932. The Vishnu mill distributed a dividend of 12 per cent. in 1930 and 16 per cent in each of the following years. The Lakshmi mills distributed 24 per cent. in 193. and 16 per cent. in 1931 and 1932. The dividends distributed by these mills in 1929 were 55, 24 ... 33 per cent. respectively. Inspite of these profits the Sholapur mill-owners have resorted to 12.5 per cent. wage cuts. In Cawnpore, wage cuts on an average of 35 per cent., going upto 50 per cent. in certain cases, have been effected in textile mills, although most of these mills have amassed huge reserve fund and they are even now making enormous profits. How far are such mills justified in resorting to wage cut, is a pretinent question that is for the critics of the general strike to answer. There are certainly a number of textile mills in India that have been making no profits for some years. But in the course of the last sixteen years since the boom period, they have multiplied their capital so many times that they can easily carry on their business even without any profits for years together. And after all why should the workers be made to suffer for the consequences of the trade depression for which they are not the least responsible? Besides, we should not lose sight of the fact that the mill-owners, with their huge hoardings can afford to prolong their business even with no profits without the least hardship to them, whereas any loss in the earnings of the already ill-paid workers of India would amount to no loss than actual starvation for them, with which they are now faced due to the drastic cuts in their wages that have been ruthlessly going on every where in the country.

To such reformist leaders as are opposed to the general strike, I would put a simple question. How do they propose to put a stop to the offensive of the mill-owners against the textile workers? They would, perhaps, suggest negotiations and arbitration. But would that serve any useful purpose? Every day we are realizing the bitter truth that the problems of the working class can only be delayed and never be solved by these fu... methods. Inspite of all the efforts of those believing in the "good sense" of the employers.

(Continued on page 8).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

HOPE OF SOME RELIEF.

The Governor of Bombay may well congratulate himself that his recent visit to Delhi has not proved as futile, so far as any financial relief to this Presidency is concerned, as he was inclined to imagine. Sir George Schuster has, after all, realised that any loss to Bombay reacts on the finances of the Central Government as well. He has announced Government's intention to institute an inquiry into the financial condition of the port of Bombay with a view to enabling it to compete with other ports on a basis of fair and equal competition. "Government", Sir George Schuster said, "recognise that the maintenance of the trade and financial stability of the port of Bombay are a matter of far more than local importance in which they have a direct concern." He added the inquiry into the financial position of the port of Bombay is intended to determine what measures are necessary for the Government of India themselves to take in the matter.

THE VITAL PROBLEM.

The causes of the diversion of trade from the port of Bombay to other ports are many. The town duty was one of them. It has now been abolished. The Port Trust dues also contributed, to no small extent, to the diversion of trade. These also have been reduced to some extent. But the public is not satisfied that retrenchment in expenditure by the Trust has been effected to the extent that is possible and required. If the higher staff is Indianised there would be considerable saving which may be utilised for further reduction in the charges levied on the trade. But the most important cause of diversion of trade is the unfair and unequal competition of Kathiawad ports and particularly the advantageous position which Bhavnagar enjoys owing to its treaty with the Government of India. Until a satisfactory solution of the problem presented by this competition is arrived at, the port of Bombay will have to work under a perpetual disadvantage. No inquiry which does not tackle this vital problem can give that relief to Bombay which it badly needs and deserves.

GROSSLY UNFAIR.

The figures which Mr. S. C. Mitra quoted in the Legislative Assembly about the classification of prisoners in Bengal show how little the authorities care to follow their own rules fairly and impartially. He pointed out that out of 2,000 convictions in a particular territory only one was placed in Class 'A' and about ten in Class 'B' and all the rest were assigned Class 'C'. These figures indicate to what extent Government flout their own rules. In this connection we are amazed to learn that even such a distinguished prisoner as Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru is not provided in the Alipore Jail with a daily newspaper. We cannot believe that the Jail rules themselves prohibit the use of a daily paper by a prisoner of his status. It is also said that he is not allowed a fan. That comfort is said to be reserved, in some jails, at least, for Europeans.

HUNDRED MILLIONS SPEAK IT.

Under the title "German: hundred millions," a woman writer in the "Sountags-Morgen," a popular Nazi weekly, expresses gratification over the growing number of those who speak German. She says: "It must be admitted that English still remains as a world language in international intercourse but it can also be authentically stated that nearly hundred millions of the earth's inhabitants speak German now." But the attitude of North America and the indifference of the German-Americans in those States where they can command influence and obtain better provision for teaching German in the schools, rouse the lady's wrath. She denounces these sons and daughters of the Fatherland in North America as being thoroughly unpatriotic and asks them to learn a lesson in love for the Home country from the Germans who have settled in South America. Then she turns to science and discovers that "in scientific circles the languages of Latin descent are being crowded out by German." At an Oriental Congress held some years ago, she says, more than half of the essays were written in German.

CHAPRA'S EXAMPLE.

Pundit Sunderlal's review of the success of relief work in Chapra deserves attention. Chapra's lead must be followed with unqualified goodwill because it is a visible proof of what co-operation can do. The Bihar Central Relief Committee have offered their hand of help and co-operation to Government. To avoid conflict and overlapping and to use their respective resources to the best and most effective of purpose they have voluntarily suggested a division of functions which Government must appreciate. More, Granting earnestness on their part it is Government's duty to co-operate with Babu Rajendra Prasad in a spirit free from mental reservations and all considerations of official prestige. And Government must at once arrange to see that the realisation of taxes referred to by Pundit Sunderlal is suspended. It is ridiculous, nay cruel, that the very people for whom relief is to be provided should be called upon to pay taxes and that too by the very authority that realising their utter destitution, is trying to help them financially and in other ways.

SILLY.

Mr. Raghunathprasad Trivedi, Sub-Judge of Agra, while awarding damages to an Anglo-Indian assaulted by an Indian, thought fit to make some foolish remarks about the comparative respectability of Indians and Anglo-Indians. Unabashed, he declared that "an Anglo-Indian is more respectable than an Indian because he is closely related to the ruling race." Not less foolish was his explanatory remark that "if a member of a ruling race treats an Indian with some show of equality, it is because the former is courteous and not because the latter has a right to be so treated". Mr. Trivedi is free to give himself whatever place in respectability he chooses in comparison with the ruling race, but his generalisation will only be treated with scorn by all sensible people. Respectability has nothing to do with a man's belonging to this or that race. It is unfortunately true, however, that foreign rule demoralizes many among the subject people. Holding the views he does Mr. Raghunathprasad is obviously not a fit person to occupy the position of a judge.

The French have "assured" Sir John Simon that their demand for "guarantees of execution" of a disarmament convention should be limited to Europe.

So that a disarmament convention may not interrupt the execution of the capital pun—work of Imperialism in Africa and Asia?

* * * *

A Daniel is come to judgment. A Daniel, so earnest—and single-mindedly Danielesque that he wouldn't allow his own racial self-respect to interfere with the complete—and continued—pursuit of Danielism.

We allude to the Indian sub-judge of Agra, a town renowned for its "Taj," but little known for its Lunatic Asylum.

* * * *

According to him "an Anglo-Indian is more respectable than an Indian because he is closely related to the ruling race, while an Indian is after all a member of the subject race." Then he refers to the history of all times and all ages to prove the social inequality between the ruling and the subject races.

* * * *

The learned judge doesn't know much of ethics and race history but he does know something about the present. His judicial decision we applaud and his pride in the "courtesy" and the "right" of the ruling race we pity, because it may land him in difficulties. Grovelling before the "ruling race" has its innumerable advantages, but it mustn't lead to exposures. Extremely embarrassing to the ruling race, Mr. Raghunath Frasada Trivedi will, we fear, be rewarded with reprobation rather than a Rai Bahadurship.

* * * *

Asked in the Council of State, whether Government were aware of certain specified allegations of "misbehaviour on the part of the military" in Chittagong, the Commander-in-Chief said "No." We do not know whether his Excellency thundered, boomed or whizzed the word like a howitzer, a cannon or a field rifle respectively. But we admire his warrior's verbal brevity.

The word "Sir" is missing after "No." The omission may be due to either of two causes: (1) The Indian Council of State is not the British House of Commons. (2) The "Honourable Gentleman" concerned is no less a person than the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian (?) Army—with due deference to Sir M. Dadabhoy, who occupies the Chair with such grace and dignity.

Or, is it that the C.-in-C., who is such an authority on the "Economy of Truth" in others, is an advocate of Economy of Courtesy in himself?

* * * *

Marshall Pilsudski of Poland has declined to accept an enhanced salary and has refused to increase the pay of superior officers in the Army.

If Mr. Bannerjee took the question to the Council of State, the proceedings would be recorded as follows:—

Mr. Bannerjee: Will the Government be pleased to state how long the present level of expenditure on the Army in India will be maintained?

The Commander-in-Chief: Depends on circumstances.

Mr. Bannerjee: Is the Government aware of the recent decision of Marshall Pilsudski as regards his own pay and that of superior officers?

C.-in-C.: No.

Mr. Bannerjee: In view of the fact that India is poorer than Poland what steps does Government propose to take to lighten the burden of high salaries?

C.-in-C.: Does not arise.

* * * *

"A Colonel Lawrence of Finance is causing a flutter in four capitals." He is, we learn further, an Englishman who moves discreetly from capital to capital on big business. He is Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Norris.

To complete the likeness he should be sent to India as Goldcraftsman Norman. But the trouble is that the gold has already flown away.

* * * *

The Hon'ble E. Raghavendra Rao, the C.P. Home Member, is alleged to have declared that "it is inconceivable that an ex-member of Government would preside over an organisation, which he had himself proscribed when he was in office."

Quite inconceivable. Nothing can beat it in inconceivability unless it be the equally inconceivable phenomenon of a present member of Government proscribing an organisation which he had himself graced by his eminent and distinguished membership.

Revolt Against Roosevelt

U. S. Congress Overrides President

Independent Offices Appropriations Bill Becomes Law Despite Veto

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, March 29.

The first big clash between Congress and the Administration occurred over the Independent Offices Appropriations Bill, following President Roosevelt's veto.

The House of Representatives by 310 to 72 votes decided to override the Presidential veto.

The Senate to-night by 63 to 27 votes decided likewise.

The Bill thus becomes law over the President's head.

An earlier message stated:—

Use of the presidential veto on a major legislation was made for the first time on Tuesday, when Mr. Roosevelt vetoed the Independent Offices Appropriations Bill on the ground that it contained increased war allowances to war veterans and Government employees which exceed his budget ecstimate by 228 million dollars.)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

"GUARANTEES OF EXECUTION"

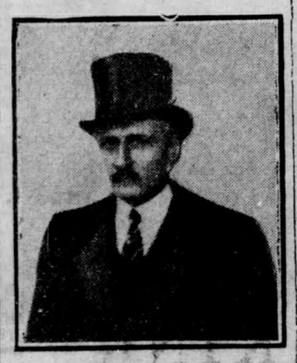
France Admits They Should Be Limited To Europe Including Russia

PARIS, March 28.

It is reported that the British and French points of view are drawing closer together as regards the problem, namely, the question of security which the French now admit boils down to "guarantees of execution" of a future disarmament convention.

It is understood that M. Corbin assured Sir John Simon that France admits that guarantees of execution should be limited to Europe, including Russia.

M. Barthou is now drafting an answer to Sir John Simon's question as what form of guarantees that France needs.—Reuter.



M. CORBIN.

MR. DINSHAW IN WITNESS BOX

Denies He Was Instrumental In Launching Prosecution Against Petits

The suggestion that he was chiefly instrumental in launching the prosecution was denied by Mr. F. E. Dinshaw during his cross-examination in the case filed by the Bank of India against Mrs. Gulbai Petit her daughter Mrs. Dinbai and her son Mr. Pherozesha, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Mazgaon Police Court on Thursday.

Mrs. Gulbai stands charged with fraudulent transfer of her property with intent to deprive her creditors of their claims.

Cross-examined by Mr. G. S. Velinkar, counsel for the defence, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw said that he took an active part in the management of the Bank of India in his capacity as a director. He had no predominant voice in the management of the Bank. Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Sr.) was the Chairman of the Bank and whenever he was absent, witness acted as Chairman.

Witness said it was not true that he was chiefly responsible in getting the present prosecution filed. The matter was fully considered at more than one meeting of the board of directors. The late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit was present at more than one meeting when the question of launching the prosecution against Mrs. Gulbai was discussed.

PREPARATION OF CASE.

Asked if the witness was assisting the Bank's attorneys in the preparation of the case for prosecution, witness said that he had been giving instructions to Mr. Captain (Sr.) of Messrs. Captain Vaidya, the Bank's solicitors. Subject to this, his answer to the query was in the negative.

In further cross-examination witness said that he tried to collect certain evidence in respect of the principal charge. He received some information about a particular parcel of jewellery belonging to Mrs. Gulbai said to have been taken to the Central Bank and as Mr. Blunt had failed to trace this piece of evidence witness saw several people who were likely to know more about it. Witness used to meet Mr. Captain and discuss with him the information he got from time to time.

"HIS CLIENT'S PRIVILEGE."

Mr. Dinshaw admitted having interviewed Mr. Colah, a prosecution witness who formerly acted as Mrs. Gulbai's solicitor, several times. It was very difficult, said the witness, to get any information from Mr. Colah about the matter in issue in this case. Before the prosecution was launched and from time to time witness tried to obtain information from Mr. Colah which he could have readily given but did not do so on the ground that it was his client's privilege.

The case stands adjourned.

SWITZERLAND TO BALANCE BUDGET

Gold Standard Will Be Maintained

BERNE, March 28.

Following the appointment of M. Philippe Etter as new Minister of Finance, the Federal Council has decided that the budget must be balanced.

Therefore it will not allow any expenditure which is not covered, and forswear all manipulations of currency and maintain the gold standard.—Reuter.

NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH RUSSIA

Five Powers Agree It Should Be Extended To Further 10 Years

MOSCOW, March 28.

Latvia, Finland, Estonia, Lithuania, and Poland have agreed to the proposal of Soviet that their non-aggression pacts with Russia should be extended to further ten years.

Soviet has also proposed some further machinery for a peaceful examination of the conflicts.—Reuter.

London.—Seven thousand and two hundred were killed in road accidents in Britain last year, compared with 6,667 in the previous year according to official returns The number of injured totalled 216,328 compared with 206,450; the number of accidents was 191,782 compared with 184,006.—Reuter.

300 FISHING JUNKS SUNK

800 Chinese Drowned in Terrible Storm Off Kwangtung Coast

CANTON, March 29.

Eight hundred men are reported to have been drowned when 300 fishing junks foundered in a storm off the east coast of Kwangtung Province.—Reuter.

LOANS TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Federal Reserve Banks Will Be Empowered To Utilise Surplus Funds

WASHINGTON, March 28.

The Senate Banking Committee has discarded the plan to create intermediate credit banks, and has substituted a new bill under which the Federal Reserve Banks will be empowered to make a direct loan to industry from the Federal Reserve Banks surplus funds for a period not exceeding five years.—Reuter.

DE VALERA HAS HIS WAY

U. S. Minister Reveals Facts About Presentation Of Credentials

WASHINGTON, March 29.

It is now revealed that Mr McDowell did present his credentials to Mr. De Valera, Mr. McDowell told the State Department that he did it at the request of the Free State Government, who informed the American Legation that the matter had been discussed between the Irish and British authorities, and agreed to by His Majesty the King.—Reuter.

DUBLIN'S CONFIRMATION

DUBLIN, March 28.

It is stated that arrangements were made some months ago between Britain and the Free State, that in future all representatives of foreign powers should present credentials to Mr. De Valera as Foreign Minister instead of the Governor-General.—Reuter.

MUST WORK ON THE LAND

Prussian Law Compels 25,000 Boys & Girls To Take Up Agriculture

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, March 28.

Twenty-five thousand Aryan boys a girls in the cities of Prussia must spend a year working on the land after leaving school this year, according to a new law.

They will be quartered in special homes, and it will be compulsory for all Prussian children, though at present it is only regarded as an experiment.

NO AUTHORITY TO POSTPONE MEETING

Simon And Henderson Discuss Latest Exchanges

LONDON, March 28.

It is understood that at meeting Sir John Simon and Mr. Arthur Henderson discussed whether the latest exchanges between London and Paris warranted postponement of the meeting of the Bureau of Disarmament Conference beyond April 10, in the hope meanwhile of still further clarifying the position.

The opinion is erpressed that there is no reason to alter the existing arrangements.

Mr. Henderson takes the view that he has no authority to postpone the meeting until after April 10, but he can only convene it earlier if necessary.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BOMB IN MASONIC TEMPLE

PARIS, March 29.

The Principal, French Masonic Order, Grand Orient of France, have removed their archies to Brussels for safety in view of the violent attacks on the alleged activities of the Free Masons in French politics arising out of the Stavisky scandals. The decision follows the explosion caused by flinging a bomb into a Masonic temple, Cannes, on Tuesday. —Reuter's Special.

STAVISKY "POST MORTEM."

PARIS, March 29.

Experts who performed the Stavisky post mortem have concluded that the conditions noted resemble those ordinarily observed in cases of suicide by shooting.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI CONFERS WITH COLLECTOR

(Continued from page 12).

been recently reconstituted on a wider basis. One of the measures adopted at its inaugural meeting was to pass a resolution offering its respectful co-operation to the Government. In response to the invitation of the Central Relief Committee the Commissioner met the members of the Central Relief Committee and explained to them in detail the scope of the measures which the Government had undertaken to relieve the distress and the plans for reconstructions.

COLONIES OF HUTS.

Considerable progress has been made with the scheme of building colonies of huts in Darbhanga to house the population during the rainy season.

Applications for accommodation are now pouring in and the Collector points out in this connection that people are beginning to realise the advantages of moving in these colonies which are being constructed with corrugated iron sheets to minimise the risk of fires breaking out.

Agricultural demonstrations are being carried on in North Bihar to help the cultivators to find means of dealing with the sand deposits. A Government communique says that parties equipped with the necessary implements will go round the villages making practical demonstrations. In all 20 parties will be sent out of which six started work a few days back.

The cultivators will also be shown methods of making artificial compost from waste vegetable matter for improving the land which can be easily practised by any cultivator.—A.P.

RELIEF IN QUAKE AREAS

Vivekananda Mission's Activities And Appeal

The Vivekananda Mission's relief work at Monghyr, is going on in full vigour and "Relief in the shape of clothes medicines, etc is being freely given and 1,007 houses (either permanent or semi-permanent have been built and 149 houses are under construction.

Now the Mission has directed its attention towards building permanent houses for middle class people on their own land, costing approximately Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 each. Two such houses are under construction.

The generous public are appealed to contribute their mite and send it to Mr. K. C. Dutt, Secretary, the Vivekananda Mission, Bagh Bazar. Calcutta.

(Note:—Any amount, however small, will be thankfully acknowledged. Contributors are requested to mention "Quake Relief" when sending their contributions, to avoid confusion with the Jessore Famine Relief Funds which have already been opened by the Mission).

KHADI PLAN FOR BIHAR

Scheme To Cost 3 Lakhs

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Mar. 29.

The Central Relief Committee is losing no time in putting into effect the programme of relief decided upon at Gandhiji's instance by the Managing Committee. The allotted amount for the various items of relief are being advanced for the purpose and in this connection various sub-committees for sale of grains and building materials, medical and sanitation sub-committee and the spinning sub-committee have been authorised to draw up to 10 per cent. of the budgets sanctioned for them pending the presentation of detailed schemes.

In regard to the scheme for providing relief through hand spinning in areas where there is demand for such relief, it appears the Committee has sanctioned nearly Rs. 300,000 including Rs. 2,22,000 for production and Rs. 3.820 for opening a technical school to train workers in the technique of spinning. The idea is to produce 15,40,000 square yds. of Khadi to be sold at the rate of mill-made cloth. The income expected is Rs. 2,20,000 leaving a loss of Rs. 75,000 which will be borne by the Committee.

Mahatma Gandhi is expected to open a training camp for volunteers who are to be trained for the purpose of medical relief and sanitation. first aid, administration of simple remedies and instructing people in sanitation on the 7th April. The camp will begin to start with about 60 volunteers and the various districts affected have been asked to send volunteers in time for the camp to be opened on the 7th.

Another circular from Mr. Anugrah Narain Singh, Working Secretary, enquiries from the affected districts their requirements of building materials and grains to help in the organization of shops for such materials at cheap rates. District Officers have been asked to specify their requirements in detail and to state whether arrangements have been made by Government for the supply of such materials at the rates at which they are available and which variety of grains is available locally and at what rate and which will have to be indented from outside. Regarding the problem of rent and revenue remission. It is understood that Babu Rajendra Prasad is in communication with the Government and zemindars concerned.

"RELIGION MUST BE LIVED"

Madame Wadia's Interesting Address At All-Faiths League

"Religion is nothing unless it is lived, practised and incorporated in the actions of every-day life," observed Madame Sofia Wadia, presiding at a meeting of the All-Faiths' League, held on Thursday evening at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute.

FOR COMMUNAL UNITY.

In a fervent appeal for communal unity and religious harmony, Madame Wadia deplored the grievous harm done by communalism in the country. India had suffered in the past and continued to suffer, said the speaker, upto the present day, from the spirit of sectarianism and fanaticism. The leaders of various communities should come together and have sufficient insight into the underlying principles of all religions to bring about a change of outlook among their followers.

WHAT IS RELIGION?

Swami Viswananda defined religion as the greatest force that moulded the destinies of mankind. Religion was the unifying power of brotherhood, yet the cause of fratricidal wars.

The fundamental truth behind all religions was the same, like the sweet, life-giving milk of all the cows of different hues. But the symbolism attaching to every religion was a matter of dispute of other religionists, who differed in their opinion about the values and significance of rituals and ceremonials.

"RELIGION OF SERVICE."

Dr. C. Manshardt described the "Religion of Service" as primarily humanitarian, an incessant search to discover the means of adjustment of human beings to the needs of the society.

Man at present was a helpless pawn in the materialistic civilisation and a social change was needed. The individual was inextricably linked up with his environment and a good citizen could not ignore the links rapidly developing in the society, concluded Dr. Manshardt.

MESSAGE OF ISLAM.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar speaking on the "Message of Islam" emphasised on the universal brotherhood Islam had successfully preached throughout the ages. Within ten years of its inception, Islam purged the Arabians of their erroneous doctrines and evil practices of human sacrifice. Arab or non-Arab, the black and the white had equal opportunities and equal chances to come to the top. Islam had a universal message, which was of perennial importance.

Madame Wadia in her concluding remarks exhorted the audience to blot out the sad record of the city set up in the past when its fair name was tarnished.

Mr. Masani proposed a vote of thanks to the President and the speakers of the evening.

SCHUSTER DEFENDS SUGAR EXCISE

(Continued from page 12).

other State, from which loan had been borrowed by the Ruler. The Finance Member assured the House that the Alwar resources were sufficient to meet the loan and that the tax-payer in India would not incur loss.

BAHAWALPUR LOAN.

He admitted that the position regarding the Bahawalpur loan was very unsatisfactory, but wished that Mr. Neogy would not extend hasty sympathy to the Ruler and blame the Punjab Government. The fact of the matter was that the State authorities, with a view to obtain more water, grossly over calculated the cultivable area, which they put at 2 million acres, whereas it was not more than 900,000. Of the latter also, a great part was of doubtful value at the present level of prices. One of the major factors, which upset the calculations was the fall of prices to less than even the pre-war level. He was prepared to enter a wager and he asked the members to state any country where more experienced and expert people had not faced worse failures of schemes of public works.

Sir George Schuster said that they had been taking a credit of Rs. 50 lakhs a year towards the interest due on Rs. 12 crores of the Bahawalpur loan, by adding that to the capital. That was a weak point in the budget. This was one of the problems for which he was not able to find a satisfactory solution and was leaving it to the successor.

Finally, Sir George Schuster claimed that the Government had not let down the financial interests of India in respect of loans advanced to Indian States, that advances had been made on good security and that there was chance of the loans being repaid.

The House adjourned for lunch.

The Assembly Secretary read a message from the Council of State, announcing the passage of the Finance Bill and the sait (Additional Import) Duty Bill.

Mr. Anklesaria supported the principle of giving loans to Indian States, as it would eventually lead to the grant of power to the Assembly to criticise the internal administration of the States. If there was any State, which deserved help most, it was the Navanagar State, as not only was its administration run economically, but the present Ruler had cut down his personal expenditure to Rs. 527 per month. (Voice: Must be per hour).

Mr. Anklesaria:—No. Sir, I have got this information from a very reliable source."

Mr. Jadhav congratulated the Maharaja of Navanagar for setting a good example to the other Rulers and hoped that his personal expenses were really as low as Rs. 527 monthly, as the method of budgeting in the Indian States was somewhat different.

Raja Talib Mehdi Khan described the benefits which had accrued to British India from Bahawalpur State and appealed to the members not to be ungenerous to that State.

Mr. Muazzam Sahib and Sardar Harban Singh Brar defended the Standing Finance Committee on the examination of this demand for grant.

Mr. Jagannath Aggarwal said that Rs. 12 crores loan on a security of 2 million square (? yards) of land was too much and asked the Government if it was not a fact that the Bahawalpur Durbar was trying to repudiate this liability on the ground that they had not asked for the loan. He emphasised that the question called for urgent investigation and settlement.

NEED FOR STIPULATION.

Mr. Joshi advised the Government to stipulate, when granting loans to States, that the future reformed Government of India would have the right of recovering the loans and not the Crown. The Government should also decide beforehand the course they would take in case the dues were not paid back on due dates. He asked the Government why different rates of interest were charged from different States. Was it due to different risks? If so, why did the Government take any risk in the case of public money?

WHY DIFFERENT RATES?

Mr. Mudaliar asked why two different rates of interest were charged in the case of two States for loans advanced in the same year?

Sir George Schuster said that as regards the States, as also with regard to Provincial Governments they made distinctions between loans for productive and non-productive purposes, Naturally, lower interest was charged for a productive debt than on a non-productive debt. The loan to Nawanagar was certainly a productive debt and hence carried a lesser rate of interest than the loan to Alwar which was non-productive.

Replying to another question by Mr. Mudaliar, Sir George Schuster said that the Secretary of State's sanction with regard to increases in the Bhawalpur loan from time to time had been taken throughout.

Continuing, Mr. Mudaliar stressed the necessity of laying down a uniform and definite policy with regard to these loans.

Replying to Mr. Joshi's point, the speaker said that the Federal Government would have no difficulty in the realisation of these loans, which could be done in the same way, as was done with regard to Provincial Governments.

Diwan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda thanked Sir George Schuster for the courtesy with which he, as Chairman, had treated the members of the Standing Finance Committee.

The speaker also felt that loans to States were quite secure, even when federation was inaugurated. The Crown holding suzerainty, both over the States and the Government of India would see that no difficulty arose with regard to the realisation of loans.

GOVT. POLICY EXPLAINED.

Sir George Schuster replying said that the Government of India's policy was very definite in this matter. As a matter of policy, they did not really like making loans frequently to Indian States. But, at a time like the present, it would be good for the Government of India to encourage only sound expenditure in the States. The Government of India would prefer States raising money from private agencies, and they did not wish to get entangled too much with the finances of the States. But unforeseen occasions arose when certain States were unable to raise money on reasonable terms and it became necessary for the Government of India to intervene. With regard to interest, the Government were very strict. Where there was a case of a State being in arrears, they had insisted on interest being charged on it.

Referring to the Bahawalpur Loan, Sir George Schuster assured the House that there was no question of repudiation.

The House made the grant.

SUGAR EXCISE.

Sir George Schuster moved reference to the Select Committee of the Sugar Excise Duty Bill, the report of which is to be presented within seven days. He said he had never in his experience come in contact with a campaign of the nature conducted by sugar interests. There was some satisfaction that Sir Frank Noyce was getting more telegraph revenue. (Laughter).

Proceeding Sir George Schuster said: "The point I want to make is that the public in India have made a tremendous sacrifice to see this policy of making India self-supporting succeed. It does not lie in the mouth of the manufacturers to come and say 'It is unjust and unfair if you reduce our 400 per cent profit to 300 per cent profit.' (Laughter and Applause).

Finally, I would remind the House that this measure stands as a part of our financial programme as a whole which is essentially interconnected, and if I lose one pie in the plan, then the whole programme goes." (Applause).

CIRCULATE IT.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed moved that the bill be circulated to elicit opinion by 1st August. He said that the cane season was now over, and there was no need to rush the bill.

AGENDA FOR NEXX WEEK.

Sir. B. L. Mitter announced that the Assembly would sit next week on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday for the transaction of Government business. On Monday this week's unfinished business would be taken up, namely, reference to the Select Committee of the Sugar (Excise Duty) Bill. This would be followed on Tuesday or Wednesday by a motion to take into consideration the States (Protection) Bill as reported on by the Select Committee, and on the conclusion of this, there would be motions to take into consideration and pass the Sugar Cane Bill. Should this be concluded, the Assembly would take into consideration and pass the Trades Disputes (Extending) Bill. Thereafter motions would be made to take into consideration and pass the Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill and the Indian Lac Cess (Amendment) Bill as reported by Select Committee.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

Readers' Views

Mr. Raghunath Prasad Must Go

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The amazing mentality as displayed by the Sub-Judge of Agra in his insulting dictum, as reported in to-day's issue of "Chronicle," marks him out as unfit to occupy the eminent position of the dispenser of justice. A man who holds such views as Mr. Raghu Nath Prasad possesses should not be allowed to continue a minute longer than is absolutely necessary in that high office.—Yours etc.

March 20. VIJAYASHAM.

Refined Cruelty To Students

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Within about a fortnight or so, the University examinations will be in full swing, when, be it noted, the weather also begins to get to its worst. I, therefore, think it is not inopportune to inquire why these annual examinations are held during, perhaps, the most trying month in the year and also whether it is not high time that the University authorities held them in November or December as of old, instead of in April as at present. I wonder who was the egregious individual in the Senate who first got the bright idea to effect this unholy change. I daresay he must be earning the 'blessings' of thousands every year at the time of examinations.

It will be readily admitted that the weather in the month of April is uncomfortably hot and almost unbearable at all centres and particularly so in Poona and Ahmedabad, where the temperature mounts up to over 100 degrees. Under such conditions, the poor students are asked to sit down for three or four hours daily for about a week during the hottest part of the day and to give of their best in the examination, which is to decide their fate. But how can this be possible at all, when one has to labour under such grave physical disabilities? I believe that a good number of candidtes annually faint during the examination, which is not surprising considering the terrific heat, which becomes well-nigh intolerable, especially in the afternoons.

However, I think it was about time that the powers-that-be saw to the convenience and comfort of the thousands of our boys and girls by changing the examination period from April to November, so as to give them a fair chance to face their annual ordeal without any extraneous handicaps. The mental strain during the examinations is severe enough in all conscience and I, therefore, consider that the present practice of holding these exams during the most uncomfortable and trying month in the year is a piece of refined cruelty inflicted on our student population by the governing authorities of the University, who presumably think that the more drastic the conditions, the better the output.—Yours, etc.

PERTINAX.

Poona, March 26.

Though Lakhs Have Been Subscribed, Bihar Needs More

Therefore, Hasten And Pay The Most You Can

Mahatmaji in the message to our Special Earthquake Number says: "No one thinking of Bihar dare plead bad times for avoiding subscription to the Relief Fund."

Mahatmaji has suspended the Harijan programme so as to be able to devote all his time to relief work in Bihar. Will our readers not facilitate his work by prompt contributions?

On Thursday our readers contributed Rs. 2,500. This makes the total collections up-to-date Rs. 2,04,200. Another instalment of Rs. 10,000 was sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad on Friday making the total amount sent so far Rs. 2,06,700.

Bihar needs 15 crores for the work of relief and reconstruction. For temporary relief alone a crore is required.

All cheques sent to the "Chronicle" should be drawn in the name of the "Chronicle" Earthquake Relief Fund.

We publish below part of the list of contributions received on Thursday:

List of Earthquake Relief Fund received on 29-3-34. Thursday, as below:—

	Rs.	as.
One Zerthosti	25	0
Krapashanker Narotam	5	0
Bhaichand Prabhudas	5	0
Operatives of Pralhad Mills 2nd Instalment	291	0
Staff of Messrs. Vithal Purshotam & Sons	4	10
Mr. Navroz	15	0
R. G. S.	10	0
Resident of Borsad through J. K. Champawtia, 3rd Instalment as below	500	0
Tribhovandas Ishwarlal Parikh	101	0
Vakil Rambhai Takirbhai	15	0
Keshanlal Mansukhrai	1	0
Malek Sardar Gulbhai	1	0
Vaid Parshotam Maganlal	2	8
Keshanlal Dayashanker	1	0
Himatlal Chunilal	1	0
Ratanshi Purshotam	4	0
Manishanker Bhaishanker	3	8
Jethalal Chhotalal	1	0
Ambalal Motiram	1	0
Indranadam Maganlal	1	0
Sakarlal Motilal Sheth	2	0
Ratilal Bhulabhai Raval	5	0
Manilal Varjivandas Shah	2	0
Jayantilal Chunilal Trivedi	2	0
Ganpatram Purshotam Thaker	2	0
Champaben Raichandbhai	2	0
Kantilal Kevaldas Shah	1	0
Sakarlal Devchand Shah	2	0
Mohanlal Kirpashanker	10	0
Ambalal Somchand	7	0
Jagjivan Dharamdas	2	0
Shah Mansukh Lalubhai	1	0
Patel Sonabhai Ambalal	2	0
Lalubhai Jivabhai	25	0
Motilal Talakchand	5	0
Rana Magan Prabhudas	1	0
Lavar Lalubhai Kalidas	2	0
Lavar Jethabhai Kalidas	2	0
Jethalal Dadabhai	1	0
Soni Mansukh Bhurabhai	2	0
Jamitram Jivanram Vyas	5	0
Lalubhai Muljibhai	5	0
Lalubhai Kalidas	5	0
Amratlal & Vadilal Co.	2	0
Chhaganlal Narandas	7	0
Hiralal Narandas	8	0
Mansukhlal Lalubhai	10	0
Mathuradas Panachand	11	0
Harilal Mohanlal	51	0
Venidas Vastaji	3	0
Sakarchand Jethabhai	2	0
Chhaganlal Dhanrupji	3	0
Raichand Motilal	2	0
Vakil Ranchhodbhai Naranbhai	17	0
Shardaben Jayashanker	5	0
Patel Motibhai Makandas	1	0
Allimohmed Abdula	2	0
Chhaganlal Mathurbhai	1	0
Chimanlal Mohanlal	1	0
Chunilal Hargovindas	5	0
Vakil Motilal Girdhardas	11	0
Bai Harkor through Chunilal	2	0
Dr. Atmaram Harjivan	3	0
Ambalal Popatlal	2	0
Jivabhai Parbhudas	5	0
Patel Jivram Ranchhod	1	0
Patel Bechar Ramdas	1	0
Muljibhai Damodar	1	0
Mohanlal Chhotalal	1	0
Gulabchand Fojmal	2	0
Lalubhai Girdhar	2	0
A M. High School through Shriyut raval	77	6 6
Lavar Zaver Asharam	2	0
Ranchhod Chhagan	1	0
Kilabhai Hargovandas	1	0
Damoder Laldas	3	0
Foolabhai Nanabhai	1	0
Kachhia Moti Nagardas	1	0
Ranchhod Amthabhai	1	0
Bai Amba Widow of Ishwarbhai Hirachand	1	0
Bai Lakhmichand Vanmali	2	0
Dhulabhai Jamanadas	1	0
Haribhai Jamanadas	1	0
Soni Vijvalabh Herjivan	2	0
Mathurbhai Bapubhai	1	0
Bhaijibhai Dulabhdas	1	0
Patel Ambalal Muljibhai	2	0
Patel Mathurbhai Ramdas	2	0
Miscelleneus	11	9 6
	Rs. 500	0 0

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

One-Way Traffic— Only In Name

The one-way traffic in Bruce Street and Elphinstone Circle has increased rather than diminished the chances of accidents. In the former street, both the sides of the road are very often used by motor car owners to park their cars, leaving the middle portion only of the road for vehicular traffic and also for the pedestrians to pass by. Such being the case, pedestrians find themselves in a very dangerous situation when a bus or car comes from the middle of the road. They find no room for safety either way and if they escape any accident it is only by sheer luck. But that is not all. The one-way traffic is only in name. Since no police patrol is maintained to prevent breach of the regulations, unscrupulous drivers of cars and victorias do not hesitate to run their vehicles both ways, to the great peril of the public. The evil is rampant at the Elphinstone Circle also, particularly in respect of the driving of the cars which are generally driven both ways. The police ought to put an end to the scandal.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas' Suggestion

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas has sen. the following telegrom to Babu Rajendraprasad:—

After release I heard the harrowing details of havoc wrought by the earthquake and now realise the tremendous nature of the task before you. A really Herculean effort is needed for complete restoration and reconstruction. Scientific plans for raising funds on a large scale are necessary. My humble suggestion is that the Committee and Mahatmaji should appeal to the country to contribute well-planned low percentages on business turnover on all trade, salaries and gross rent for a period of two years. I am confident the country will cheerfully respond and place crores at your and Mahatmaji's disposal. In view of the sacred obligations to the distressed peasantry it is essential that relief must be planned at organised on a scientific and not mere haphazard charity donations."

The suggestion made by Mr. Mulraj is deserving of careful consideration. Most mercantile associations collect contributions for some charity or another from their members. This practice may well be followed for a few months for swelling the Bihar Relief Fund.

PROPOSED GENERAL STRIKE

(Continued from Page 6.)

wages have been reduced in every industrial centre.

WORKERS OF TO-DAY

There are people who accuse us of giving a wrong lead to the working class. It is not for me to give verdict as to who are misleading the working class, those standing by them in their fight or those who are proving hindrance in their way. But let me say one thing. The worker of to-day is not what he was yesterday and he will not remain to-morrow, what he is to-day. He is growing class conscious every day and as a result more determined to fight for his rights. The workers of 1914 was weak, helpless and without determination. In the course of ten years, circumstances have altogether altered. To-day he is more self-respecting and much more assertive. He has begun to resent the injustice done to him and he is determined to carry on the struggle for the attainment of his legitimate rights. He has now passed over the stage when he could be misled by others. Circumstances have made him much wiser. The General Strike resolution was passed not because a handful of Labour leaders wanted it but because there was a spontaneous demand for it from the working class, to whom no other alternative was left for the ventilation of its grievances. If it was only the question of leading or misleading the workers, the Reformist leaders could have done it and that too more easily as they were on the safer side. But the very fact that they have not been able to influence the working class to their side is a sufficient proof of the fact that the workers have lost all faith in their methods.

AN APPEAL

In conclusion I want to assure those Labour leaders who are opposed to the strike that I do not mean to impute any motive to them. The record of services of some of them in the cause of the working class has been as appreciable as of the best among us. This very fact makes me all the more bold to beseech them calmly to consider the situation created by the offensive of the mill-owners. But we have every right to expect of the reformist group to put a stop to their opposition that is strengthning the hand of the employers instead of doing any real good to the workers. I would request them both as an humble worker in the cause of the working class, as also the president of the All-India Trade Union Congress, to set aside for the time being party differences and join hands with us in making the general strike a success by their moral suppo t and active participation in the fight.

One word to the general public. If it really feels that our cause is a just one and that the struggle is the outcome of certain genuine grievances of the working class let it give us its moral and material support. I would take this opportunity of offering my heartfelt thanks and gratitude to those public men of Bombay, who are supporting the cause of the Sholapur strikers and hope that the whole country will follow their lead.

INDIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE AS SEEN THROUGH OFFICIAL EYES

(Continued from Page 6.)

battalion on the War Establishment in England now has 16 Machine guns and 26 Lewis guns; on the Indian establishment the allotment is 12 Machine guns and 12 Lewis guns. Similarly, a Division in England contains 60 guns in peace and 84 in War, whereas the Artillery in India is not organised on a Divisional basis in peace and the War Division contains only 48 guns. The battery organisation is similar, but the Division in India has one less Artillery Brigade than the Division in England. It is of interest to note in this connection that it was accepted as common ground between the representatives of the War Office and the India Office, in arguing the case for a contribution from Imperial Revenues before the recent Capitation Rate Tribunal, that the equipment of the Army in India was not in excess of Indian requirements; and the Tribunal itself accepted that position.

(To Be Continued).

MEMON MERCHANTS' QUOTA

The Calcutta Memon Relief Society, sends a list of contributions to the Bihar Relief Funds, amounting to Rs. 63,567-9-0 upto 24th inst., including Rs. 61,253-10-0; Acknowledged previously and Rs. 675-0-0 Ceylone Memon Association, Colombo; Rs. 400-0-0 Indian Society, Burma; Rs. 300-0-0 Jamiattul Kuresh, by Chodhari Mohmed Ishaque; Rs. 308-7-0 Kalighat Muslim Library, Bankapure-Patna; Rs. 200-0-0 Muslim Relief Committee, Khiddarpore, Calcutta; Rs. 150-0-0 Halar Memon Association, Ahmadabad.

Besides these there are several sums under Rs. 100 received, which will go to make up the total mentioned above.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY AND 'QUAKE RELIEF

Commissioner Declines To Sanction Sum Subscribed

AHMEDABAD, March 29.

The Commissioner has declined to sanction the sum of Rs. 5,000 contributed by the local Municipality to the Bihar Relief Fund on the ground that it was illegal to spend the amount outside the city.—A. P.

Viscount Lymington and Major Courtland, Conservative Members of Parliament who are now touring India arrived in Bangalore from Venkatagiri by air, and left on Wednesday morning for Mysore, visiting enroute Sivasamudram.

HUNGER MARCHERS' PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION

(Continued from page 1).

from the local mills, while the dock workers numbering 10,000 to 15,000 were out of work for no fault of theirs. They had no homes, no food and even no bare necessities of life. They succumbed to any sickness, leave alone meningitis, as they had no power of resistance.

NO FOOD, NO HOME

Thousands of these unemployed did not know what home life was, and, therefore, slept on footpaths, while thousands went about the city practically naked. The millowners would say that they would not employ these men, because their godowns were full and there was no market for their goods; but so long as the present system of capitalism remained, she said, unemployment and poverty would also continue. The London County Council was confronted with a similar problem, but they tackled it heroically by providing work for the unemployed, and she hoped, if the Government failed, the Municipality would take up the job of providing work for the poor men. If, however, nothing was done for them, she warned that they would be goaded to desperation out of sheer starvation and distress. She therefore appealed to the house to support her resolution.

CITY FATHER'S DUTY

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconded the proposition and said it was not a question of politics, principle or creed, but one of humanity. It was a question of relieving distress, misery and suffering. It would be a tragedy of the first magnitude not to do anything for the unemployed of the city. If any member doubted the suffering of these people, they had simply to go to the north of the city and they would find heartrending sight of men and women half starved, going about without proper clothes and asking for work to feed themselves. If they went home, Pathans, grain dealers and rent collectors were waiting them for arrears, which they could ill afford without work. They were not idlers but hard working men who simply wanted work to keep their bodies and souls together. As city fathers, it was their duty to find a solution for these people. In Europe, too, they had similar problem, but the States found employment and also subsistence for them. It was not so in this country owing to the apathy of the Government. He urged the House unanimously to support the resolution.

WANTED CONCRETE PROPOSALS

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta expressed his surprise that the resolution moved by Miss Maniben Kara and seconded by Mr. Nariman did not suggest any concrete proposals except pious intentions. He, therefore, moved an amendment in place of clause Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of the original resolution that:

"The Corporation deeply sympathises with the sufferings and miseries of the unemployed and assures them of their readiness to take a practical measure of relief.

That the Corporation will be accordingly prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to raise a loan of Rs. 10 lacs to be called "Unemployed Relief Works Loan." That the Commissioner be requested forthwith to prepare for the consideration and approval of the Corporation such scheme of capital works like clearance of slums and construction of school buildings for the relief of the unemployed."

LAUNCH PUBLIC WORKS SCHEME

Mr. Jamnadas said the Corporation had raised loans of crores of rupees for the development department and they could easily raise a loan of Rs. 10 lacs for municipal school buildings and clearing of the slums. He thought that the only solution of the unemployment was public works on a large scale. He gave the instance of President Roosevelt who spent millions of dollars for the relief of the unemployed stating that every citizen had a right to live a comfortable life.

Mr. S. C. Joshi seconded the amendment.

CHOWNA SHOWS THEM WAY

Mr. H. M. Chowna opposed the amendment and the resolution and said unemployment in the city was due to the activities of Communists and the Indian National Congress and the unemployed should be asked now to go to them. As a matter of fact, neither the Communists nor the Congress were able to help the unemployed, and, therefore they had now come to the Bombay Municipality.

Mr. M. U. Rajab moved another amendment to request the Government to start an Unemployment Benefit Scheme for which the Municipality would be prepared to contribute its quota and to take a census of the unemployed within the limits of the Bombay Municipality.

Mr. M. E. Serang seconded the amendment.

Mr. M. N. Talpade suggested to call a meeting of the Sheriff, as the problem of 2 lacs unemployed would not be solved by the loan works of Rs. 10 lacs.

Sir J B Boman Behram pointed out that the Corporation could not grant any contribution under the Municipal Act towards the Unemployed Benefit Fund. He, therefore, requested Mr. Rajab to delete that portion from his amendment which he did.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin moved still another amendment to refer the matter to a committee which he named to submit the report in consultation with the commissioner within a specified time.

Mr. V. N. Vedak seconded the the amendment.

At the end of the debate, Mr. Rajab agreed to add his amendment as a rider to the original proposition. The amendments of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as well as that of Mr. Rajab were then put to the vote and declared carried. The resolution as amended runs as above.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday, when the question of appointing Municipal Auditors will be taken up.

WAGE AGREEMENTS ... IN CONTTON TRADE

Labour Minister Foreshadows Legislation

LONDON, March 29.

In the House of Commons the Minister for Labour foreshadowed legislation to establish wage agreements in cotton trade.

The Minister said, he proposed to have a further meeting with cotton operatives and employers immediately and subject to the result that discussion to introduce legislation which would be limited to the manufacturing section of the industry and regarded as experiment.—Reuter.

PAGE-CROFTS'S REGRET

LONDON, March 29.

Sir Henry Pagecroft has addressed a letter to the "Times" with reference to his quotation of Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar expressing regret for his mistake in confusing Rajah Bahadur Krishnamachariar's opinions as expressed in the "Madras Mail" with those of Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar.—Reuter's Special.

"Life Dedicated To Suffering Humanity"

Nair Condolence Meeting Appoints Sub-Committee To Perpetuate Great Philanthropist's Memory

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Dr. A. L. Nair by a host of eminent citizens of Bombay, who had mustered strong at the meeting held on Thursday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge with the object of devising measures for the perpetration of the memory of the departed philanthropic physician of Bombay, whose unselfish labours in the cause of humanity and religion cannot fail to leave their footprints in the sands of time.

Mr. M R Jayakar presided.

In a pity speech, the President testified to the noble qualities of the head and heart of Dr. Nair as an industrial, social and religious worker, drawing pointed attention to his popularity among all classes of people in the city.

"PRINCE AMONG MEN."

Sir Phiroze Sethna, moving the first of a series of resolutions, prefaced his speech with a short biographical sketch of the doctor and remarked that he was a "prince among men." "His geniality, his gentleness of nature, his tolerance, his unaffected piety,—which never failed to impress—his largeness of heart, his freshness of mind, his Catholicity of spirit, made him welcome," said Sir Phisroze, "where he went and his presence was like the breath of a balmy wind on a hot summer's day."

"I have never seen and hardly come across a nobler soul than him," said Miss Contractor, Principal of the Chandaranji Girls High School. This heart brimmed with the milk of human kindness as amply evidenced by the assistance he rendered to helpless widows and students.

"CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY."

Sait Mowji Govindji said Dr. Nair had combined nobility of heart with the craft of the hand. As a captain of industry, he was the first man to start manufacture of surgical instruments in India.

Among the other speakers were Messrs. G. K. Devadhar, Chattrapatti, Warthey, Dewan Bahadur Javeri and many other eminent citizen of Bombay.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

GREAT PHILANTHROPIST

"This meeting of the Citizens of Bombay places on record its sense of profound sorrow at the sad and sudden demise of Dr. A. L. Nair, a prominent citizen of Bombay, a great Philanthropist and the Founder and President of the Buddha Society of Bombay, who, following the best traditions of a true Buddhist devoted his whole life to the service of suffering humanity through the establishment and maintenance of charitable institutions in Bombay."

"IRREPARABLE LOSS"

"This Meeting further records its sense of deep sympathy with the members of the family of the late lamented Dr. A. L. Nair in their bereavement and authorises the President to convey to the members of the family of the deceased the sympathies and condolences of this Meeting in their irreparable loss and to forward a copy of this resolution to them."

"This Meeting further resolves that a fitting and permanent memorial be raised to perpetuate the sacred memory of the late lamented Dr. A. L. Nair and appoints a Sub-Committee of the undermentioned ladies and gentlemen to devise the ways and means to materialise the above objects."

SUB-COMMITTEE

The folowing are the names of the members of the Sub-Committee:—

1 Mr. G K Devdhar; 2 Sir Phiroze C. Sethna; 3 Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; 4 Mr. K. Natarajan; 5 Dr. G V Deshmukh; 6 Miss N D Contractor; 7 Sir Lalubhai Samaldas; 8 Diwan Bahadur K M Jhaveri; 9 Mr. F J Ginwaa; 10 Prof. N K Bhagwat; 11 Mr. K A Padhye; 12 Mr. Mawji Govindji Sheth; 13 Mr. K J Dubash; 14 Mr. D S Yande; 15 Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajooji; 16 M N Chatrapati.

Governor Opens V. J. T. Extension Building

A large gathering was present when His Excellency the Governor of Bombay performed, on Thursday evening, the opening ceremony of the New Framji Dinshaw Petit Memorial Building at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, opposite Kings Circle, Matunga.

The new extensions contained a large collection of the most modern textile plants the working of which was exhibited before His Excellency.

After the welcome address was read by the Chairman of the Board of the Institute, Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, as also another address containing a report of the Framji D. Petit and Nusserwanji M. Petit Memorial Funds by Sir Temuji B. Nariman, one of the trustees of the funds, His Excellency the Governor declared the building open and proceeded further to the switchboard and started the machinery.

Mr. R. D. Bell moved a vote of thanks to the Governor, seconded by Dr. Moos.

Declaring the Building open His Excellency said:—

I have heard with considerable interest the narration of events which led up to the inception of this Institute, its organisation and subsequent development. From small beginninbs the Institute has now grown into an all-India institution, which, as you, Mr. Chairman, have stated, is considered to be the best of its type in India. In consideration of this fact, Government have recognised the Institute as the Central Technological Institute in the Presidency of Bombay.

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"HOSTILE PROPAGANDA"

Cawnpore Mazdur Sabha Protests Against Vice-President's Alleged Tactics

AWNPORE, March 29.

At an extraordinary meeting held last evening, the Executive Committee of the Cawnpore Mazdur Sabha adopted the following resolutions:—

"This Committee condemns the action of Babu Madan Gopal Srivastava, the vice-president of the Cawnpore Muzdur Sabha in carrying on hostile propaganda against the Muir Mills Strike by giving incorrect public statements in the Press at a time when the Cawnpore Mazdur Sabha was actively participating in the said strike.

"This Committee regrets that B Nadan Gopal is publicly carrying on propaganda against the Strike and against the Mandate of the Mazdur Sabha.

"Under the circumstances, the Committee feels that the retention of the office of the vice-presidentship by him as well as the membership, of the Sabha is detrimental to the best interests of the Working Class.

"This Committee is therefore pained to resolve under provision 16 (c) of the Constitution, to expel the said Babu Madan Gopal Srivastava from the vice-presidentship and membership of the Sabha."—United Press).

OPIUM SMUGGLER ARRESTED

Smart Work By Railway Police

RANGOON, March 29.

Being suspected by Railway Police as an opium smuggler, Hindustani points Jamadar belonging to Sedaw station on the Lashio branch was arrested when he detrained at Maymyo from a third class compartment.

A search of his belongings revealed a large quantity of Chinese opium.—A.P.

DR. KITCHLEW'S PROGRAMME

Not To Accept Office Of Congress Organisation

AMRITSAR, March 27.

A tea party was given in the Jallianwala Bagh in honour of Dr. Saif-ud-Din Kitchlew on his release from jail on the expiry of 2 years' imprisonment.

The party was attended by as many as 500 Nationalist leaders and workers from all over the Province.

Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargawa said that he reposed great hopes in Dr Kitchlew of his attempts to remove communal-mindedness from the Nationalist workers, especially of Amritsar and generally of the Punjab. The speaker advised the young men of the Punjab to direct their activities towards the uplift of agriculturists and labourers.

Hakim Ahmad Hussan speaking gave some facts with regard to the failure of the Congress movement in Amritsar, but he hoped that Dr. Kitchlew's presence amidst them would remove all shortcomings from the nationalist workers.

Mr. Abdul Sallam who hailed from the Frontier Provinces blamed the Punjabis for the extreme communalism and said that the sooner it was removed the best it would be.

Profesor Abdul Majeed described Dr. Kitchlew as the successor of late Lala Lajpat Rai.

Dr Kitchlew while thanking for the honour done to him announced that he has decided not to accept any office of the Congress organisation for the coming three years.—(United Press).

SHEIKH AFTEKHAR RASOOL, the film-star, with the head of a tiger he shot on his return from England recently.

Mr. Sayed Hassan.

Mr. Sayad Hassan Decides To Settle And Practise In Bombay

A notable acquisition to the Bar in Bombay is Mr. Sayed Hassan, Bar-at-Law, who conducted the prosecution in the Maulana Shaukat Ali v. Sadanand Case.

Mr. Sayed Hassan only recently returned to India from East Africa where he had a distinguished career at the Bar covering a period of about 19 years. During that time he was engaged in many Privy Council cases.

JUNAGAD'S NEW JOURNAL

"Aroona" Makes Its Debut With Much Ceremony

(From Our Correspondent)

JUNAGAD, March 26.

The Dewan of Junagad yesterday released for publication the "Aroona" an anglo-vernacular monthly to be published from Junagad under the Editorship of Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavatee.

The ceremony took place in a large Shamiana specially erected for the purpose where, before all the officers of the State and the gentry the first copy was distributed.

Mr Nanavaty read the preamble in English outlining the aims and scope of his paper. He was followed by Ustad Kamail, who read a 'Nazam' in Urdu welcoming the paper. Mr. Ravirai H. Baxi made a short speech in the course of which he urged the State authorities to lift the ban on the discussion of political subjects and to amend the Junagad State Press Law so as to bring it on a level with other civilised press laws. Mr. Ismail Abrahani, Mr. Labhshanker Laxmidas and Mr N. K. Nanavaty in turn expressed their welcome to the paper which was the second of its kind in Junagad, the first one being "Saurastra Darpan" edited by Mr. Ruderjee Rana, a well known local social worker.

Mr. Cadell, welcomed the paper and said that he hoped that it would hammer away at the past history of Junagad which is a distinguished one, at the social evils which were many and wished that the "Arrona" might afford scope to budding young poets and writers to show their merit. With a vote of thanks the meeting dispersed.

A Rangoon message states that Raimohan Biswas, one of the 15 Bengalis who were arrested in connection with alleged revolutionary activities there and Biswas who was subsequently released conditionally along with nine others has been arrested on a charge of violating conditions and it is believed that he will be tried on that charge.

JOURNALISTS PROTEST

Against Proposed Increase In Charges For Press Telegrams

LAHORE, March 28.

An emphatic protest against the proposal to increase the charges for press telegrams was recorded by the Executive Committee of the Punjab Journalists Association at a meeting held today. Mr. Kalinath Roy, Editor of the "Tribune" presided.

The Committee expressed the opinion that no case had been made out for such an increase and that the Government were entirely unjustified in placing private messages and press telegrams on the same footing for purposes of comparison.

The Committee was convinced that the proposed increase while bringing no relief to the Government would substantially add to the burden on newspapers and news agencies, cripple their activities and defeat the very object the Government had in view.

The Committee further requested the Government to retain the present rules for determining the priority of telegrams, because delay in transmission was in most cases likely to make the messages useless for the addresses.—A. P.

IT WILL WORSEN ECONOMIC CONDITION

India Journalists' Protest Against Press Rate Increase

BOMBAY, March 29.

The Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India has passed the following resolution:—

"The Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India strongly protests against the proposed enhancement of rates for Press Telegrams as it will, by adding to the financial burden of the newspapers, worsen the economic condition of the journalists working for them."—A. P.

MR. TAMBE'S CHALLENGE TO MR. RAO

Sequel To R. S. Sangh Controversy

NAGPUR, March 28.

Mr. S. B. Tambe, ex-Home Member to the C. P. Government, has released for publication a letter which he had recently addressed to the Hon. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, his successor, challenging the latter's statement on the floor of C. P. Council in the course of the series of supplementary questions in respect of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, to the effect that "it is inconceivable that an ex-member of Government would preside over an organisation, which he had himself proscribed when he was in office."

It will be recalled that the circular banning the Government servants from joining the Sangh and another circular advising local bodies to impress upon their servants the desirability of keeping themselves aloof from the Sangh formed the subject of severe criticism of the Government in the last session of the Council and contributed to some extent to the fall of the last Ministry. A token cut (which arose out of such circulars) disapproving the Government's police was also carried.

The Hon. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao has not yet replied to Mr. Tambe's letter and the reply is keenly awaited.—United Press.

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MENACE OF OVER-POPULATION

Birth-Control Only Remedy Against It, Says Baroda Lecturer

BARODA, March 23.

Under the joint auspices of Gujarati Sahitya Sabha and Sahvicharini Sabha Mr. Kulkarni delivered a lecture on birth-control with Dr. Chandrachud, chief medical officer of Baroda State, in the chair.

Mr. Kulkarni dilated on the problem of overpopulation in India and suggested birth-control with certain limitations as the only means whereby the menace of over-population could be fought.

Dr. Chandrachud considered the whole issue of the applicability of birth-control methods to India entirely the medical view-point with special reference to Indian conditions, and warned the people against the indiscriminate use of it.

He thought that it was better not to be lured all too suddenly to Western methods.—(United Press).

CAWNPORE BAR SUPPORTS TEMPLE BILL

CAWNPORE, March 28.

A lively debate ensued on the Temple Entry Bill at an extraordinary general meeting of the Cawnpore Bar Association. Rai Bahadur Vikramjit Singh presided.

Mr. Mahesh Prasad moved a resolution that "the members of the Cawnpore Bar Association accord their wholehearted support to the principle underlying tre Temple Entry Removal Disabilities Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly and consider that the Bill is not as liberal as it should have been."

Mr. Narain Pershad Nigam, a former member of the Assembly, and Mr. Basantkumar Bose supported the resolution, while Rai Bahadur Vikramjit Singh and Gourishanker Bhargava opposed it. The resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority.—A. P.

GOVT. OFFER Rs. 100 REWARD

CHHINDWARA, March 28.

The Central Provinces Government, in the course of a press communique have offered an enhanced reward of Rs. 100 for the destruction of a man-eating panther, which has been causing a great deal of damage in the district of Chhindwara.

The panther is reported to be infesting the Ghogri, Moari, Naktia, Kelmundi, Burri-Kalan, Khari, Bichhwa Dansa, Naula, Khajri and several other villages in the jurisdiction of the Paras'a and Umreth station houses in the Chhindwara district.—United Press.

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WHY CINEMAS WERE CLOSED DOWN

Municipal President Of Ahemedabad Explains

AHMEDABAD, March 28.

Mr. Balwantrai Thakore, the Municipal President, announced at a meeting of the Municipal Board held this evening that he had passed the order for the closing of the cinemas owing to the meningitis epidemic at the suggestion of the Civil Surgeon and the Assistant Director of Public Health.

The President added that he was aware of the plight of the cinema owners, but he had to consider the question of the safety of a population of four lakhs in the light of expert opinion. He had also stopped a big dinner party that was to be given in a village, five miles away from Ahmedabad.

The meningitis epidemic, he observed, had not yet subsided owing to unsteady weather—heat during the day and cold during the night.—A.P.

PRISONER ASSAULTS POLICE OFFICER

Attempt To Take Finger Impression Frustrated

JUBBULPUR, March 29.

Mr. Safdar Khan, a Pathan Sub Inspector of Police, stationed at the Civil Lines Police Station, Jubbulpur is reported to have been seriously assaulted by a Pathan prisoner in the local central jail, while he was trying to take his finger impressions.

It is stated that when Safdar Khan visited the convict the latter suddenly became aware of the Sub-Inspectors business and with a view to frustrate his attempts in giving his finger impressions, he is alleged to have suddenly pounced upon him, and pinned him to the ground and was about to throttle him. The Sub-Inspector of Police, who was taken unaware shouted for help, and was rescued from the clutches of the convict by jail officialls and warders.—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York Cotton Prices 24 Points Up

SHARP DECLINE IN LONDON GOLD BUT SILVER STEADY

Chicago Grains Improve On Unfavourable Weather

BOMBAY, March 29.

On Thursday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates witnessed quick fluctuations with a rising tendency.

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton market opened steady and prices improved further on account of speculative buying stimulated by favourable news regarding the Bankhead Bill and also on account of better foreign enquiry.

SHARP DECLINE IN LONDON GOLD

London gold prices witnessed a sharp decline but silver ruled very steady.

LIVERPOOL AND CHICAGO WHEAT STEADY.

Liverpool wheat ruled steady. Chicago wheat prices improved on account of unfavourable weather reports. The Argentine Linseed market was closed.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES VERY ACTIVE

The London Stock Exchange displayed a quiet tendency, although giltedged Securities were very active.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, March 29

Previous closing rate	11.77
To-day's opening rate	11.84
Difference	+.07
To-day's closing rate	12.01
Difference	+24
Broach Expectation	Rs. 196-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, March 29

Previous closing rate	6.09
To-day's opening rate	6.05
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing rate	6.11
Difference	+.02

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, March 29

Speculative buying following perhaps favourable news regarding the Bankhead Bill lent wholesome tendency to the New York cotton market and there was a rise of over ten points after the opening of the session. Although the tendency in other markets was quiet, the New York cotton market maintained an upward trend for the great part of the session.

Trading in May commenced 7 points higher at 11.84 and on speculative demand May was registered 11.88. Foreign enquiry following steady Liverpool cables was responsible for a further rise and May was quoted 11.95. At this level there was some profit-taking and May declined to 11.91.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.01 with a rise of 24 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 29

The following were the opening quotations:—

May (11.83/11.83) 11.85/11.84
July (11.93/11.94) 11.96/11.95
October (12.09/12.08) 12.09/12.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 29

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American May (6.18) 6.05
American Cay (6.14) 6.02
Egyptian May (8.71) 8.54
Egyptian July (8.65) 8.53

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, March 29
10-30 p.m.

As the New York cotton market opened with a rise of 7 point with the sterling dollar cross rate quoted at 5.13 1/2, Broach A-M ruled easy at Rs. 193-8 but subsequently improved to Rs. 195-4 on short covering in sympathy with a rise of further 8 points in New York cotton futures.

POX PANIC IN PALGHAT

PALGHAT, Mar. 29.

The epidemic of small-pox takes a serious form in Palghat. Several cases are reported and the people are panic-stricken. It is probable that the epidemic may spread throughout the country especially in the over crowded places Kammanthara and Moothanthara.

Mr. K. P. Vasudeo with the help of the local Municipality is busy fighting against the spread of the disease.—United Press.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, March 29.

Previous closing	5.11 3/8
To-day's closing	5.12 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, March 29

Previous closing	5.10 5/8
To-day's opening	5.11 1/4
To-day's closing	5.12 13/16
Difference	+.02 3/16

FRANC RATE.

London, March 29

Previous closing	77.56
To-day's opening	77.68
To-day's closing	78.03
Difference	+.44

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 29

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 511-1/4 but there were wide fluctuations. The dollar rose to 514-1/2 and later it declined to 513-1/4.

The closing rate was 5.12 13/16

Franc opened 77.68 and moved rapidly to 78.25

The rate finally closed at 78.03

LONDON SILVER

London, March 29

The market closed quietly steady.

	Last Price.	To-day's price
Spot	19 7/8d.	19 15/16d.
Forward	19 15/16d.	20d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 29

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-16-3	£6-15-5 1/2

BULLION

London, March 29

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-16-3) £6-15-5 1/2
Silver (19 7/8d) 19 15/16d.

DISCOUNTS

London, March 29

3 months (15/16 p.c.) 15/16 p.c.
4 months (1 p.c.) 1 p.c.
6 months (1 3/32 p.c.) 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, March 29
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 3/32) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.84 5/8) 5.87 1/2
New York on Bombay (38.50) 38.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 5/8) 0.96 3/4
London on Milan (59.50) 59.68
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/2) 1-4 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2 5/32) 1-2 3/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 29

The local silver market opened steady at Rs. 54/14, 60/12 and 61 for ready Chaitra & Vaishakh delivery and advanced by 3 annas on scattered buying but later declined on general selling following an easy dollar but steady London silver advices brought about some improvement and the market closed with a cheerful tendency at Rs. 54/14, 60/12 and 61.

Gold opened easy at Rs. 33/10/3, 33/10/9 and 33/11/6 for ready, Chaitra and Vaishakh delivery. Prices slightly improved on profit-taking but the market declined following a weak dollar exchange. However prices recovered later on steady dollar advices and closed quiet but steady at Rs. 33/6/9, 33/7/3 and 33/8. London markets are closed until April 3rd and New York markets closed until April 2nd.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 29

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 53-3/8, July 54-3/8 and October 56-3/8. Moderate business passed through.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, March 29

Prices in the Chicago wheat market advanced on speculative buying and unfavourable weather reports. May was quoted at 86, July 85-5/8 and September 86-1/2

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, March 29

Chicago oats were steady. May was quoted at 32-5/8 and July 33-1/8.

Rye was quoted at 46-7/8

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

The Argentine Linseed is closed today.

London, March 29

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:—

METALS

Tin (£237 5/8) £238 3/4 firm
Lead (£11 5/8) £11 5/8 steady
Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/4 to £35 3/4) £35 1/2 to £36
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

RUBBER

Spot (5 3/16) 5 3/8 paid and buyers
April-June (5 5/16) 5 3/4 paid and sellers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Mar-April (£10 15/16) £10 15/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Mar-April (£10 13/16) £10 13/16
Linseed La Plata Mar-April (£9 3/8) £9 3/8 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Mar-April (£8 15/16) £8 15/16 sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1
The next sale will take place on April 4.

JUTE

First Market ... Continent New Crop March-April (£16) £16 1/8 value
Dundee March (unquoted) £18 1/4
Lightning March (unquoted) £17

"LANCASHIRE IN EARNEST"

Cotton Expert Waxes Eloquent On His Mission To India

The hope that his visit and the appointment of Mr. Fleming as the representative of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee in India and satisfied everyone regarding Lancashire's determination to carry out fully its intentions and that at the end of the season the export of Indian cotton to Lancashire would show a very satisfactory increase, was expressed by Sir Richard Jackson the Lancashire Cotton expert in an interview to the Associated Press prior to his departure to England after an extensive tour of the cotton growing districts in India and consultation with cotton interests in India.

TWO PROPAGANDISTS

It will be recalled that Sir Richard Jackson was sent out to India by the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee on order to study firsthand the possibilities of Lancashire consuming more and more Indian cotton.

Mr. Fleming, another cotton expert, from Lancashire has been appointed as Cotton Commissioner in India who will carry on the work started by Sir R. Jackson.

REALLY IN EARNEST.

"My object in coming to India" said Sir R. Jackson was in the first place to convince the Indian cotton interests that Lancashire was really in earnest in its endeavours to increase its consumption of Indian cotton of all types and secondly, obtain firsthand information as to what cottons were available for export." As a result of the information obtained, he was able to say that India had large exportable surplus shortstaple cottons and the immediate problem for both India and Lancashire was to find an alternative market for it. As he told the Indian Central Cotton Committee a great deal of interest had been aroused in Lancashire about Indian cotton. The export of shortstaple he believed would be much larger this year than it had ever been before and large scale experiments that were being carried out should further increase the demand for it.

ENCOURAGING COMMENTS.

The comments on some of the cloths they had produced at the recent exhibition in London were most encouraging. There was also a problem which was receiving the most serious consideration of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and Agricultural Departments, of developing the growth of longer staple cotton in substitution for shorter varieties or in other words "growing cotton suitable for the world market instead of for a restricted market". There were some difficulties about this, perhaps greater than he thought before he came to India but he honestly believed in time those difficulties could overcome. He expressed gratification at the warm welcome accorded to him everywhere and in particular referred to the Indian Central Cotton Committee's reception at their annual meeting in January.

FOR BENEFIT OF ALL!

"I came to India" he concluded "rather with the idea I knew none and I leave the feeling that I am leaving a large number personal friends and with a considerable amount of information that will assist the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee to fulfil the object wherefor it came into being—improvement in demand for Indian cotton in Lancashire which would be to the benefit of all concerned."—A. P.

OPTIMISTIC SENTIMENT ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

STRENGTH IN STERLING IN TERMS OF DOLLAR AND FRANC

Revival Of Inflation Fears In America

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 29.

On the Stock Exchange although business in most sections was of a preholiday character, an optimistic sentiment prevailed and the general tone continued good .Interest, however, chiefly centred in giltedged securities and gold minings. Among West Africans Bibiani was a strong feature at 35 on a good development cable.

Commodities were very quiet in view of the holiday, cotton recovering after an early setback owing to better American advices coupled with a further inflationary talk.

A feature of the day was strength in sterling in terms of dollar and franc, which was the result of nervous Continental buying of the sterling for fear of political uncertainties in Paris at the week-end coupled with the revival of inflation fears in America owing to the Senate's disregard of the presidential veto of the Independent Offices Bill.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 29

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 29
3-30 p.m.

London Stock Exchange markets generally were quiet in view of the approaching holiday. Giltedgeds were firm. Industrials in general were steady, but business was restricted. Mining shares were very steady.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 1/2) £80 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103) £103 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111) £111
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 3/8) £112 3/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104) £104
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 7/8) £110 7/8

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 10 7/8) dol. 10 7/8
International Holding (dol 2 1/4) dol 2 1/4
Hydro Electric (dol 6 5/8) dol 6 1/2
Musical Industries (25-6) 25-6
Princhin John (36-1 1/2) 36-6
Imperial Chemical Ord (37-1 1/2) 37-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (93-1 1/2) 93-1 1/2
Swedish Match (9-3) 9-1 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (51-9) 51-9
University Ordinary (23-3) 23-1 1/2
Ford Motors (28-0) 27-3
Cables and Wireless (£10) £10
British American Tobacco (118-9) 118-9
Camera "A" (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (119-0) 119-0
P and O S N Co. Defd (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Distillers (88-9) 88-9
Bradfords Dyers (14-0) 14-0
British Celonese (14-4 1/2) 14-4 1/2
J and P Coats Ordinary (63-0) 63-0
Courtanks Ordinary (53-9) 53-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-0) 12-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-6) 9-6
Inter Nickels (26 3/8) 26 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £112

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£59 1/4) £59 1/4
L M S Ord (£27 3/4) £27 3/4
L N E R Defd (£10 1/2) £10 3/8
Southern Defds (£29 1/4) £29 1/2
Land Pass 5 per Stock (£127) £127
London Board 'C' Stock (£77-1/2) £79 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (223-9) 222-6
Gedul (147-6) 147-6
Moddar New (64-4 1/2) 65-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (215-0) 215-0
Spring Mines (120-0) 118-9
Union Corporation (123-9) 122-6

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 29
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80) £80 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 1/4) £92 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£111 1/2) £111 1/2 1950/55
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£113) £113 1958/68
4 1/2 per cent New Indian (£105 3/4) £105 3/4 1948/58
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1 1/2 premium) 1 3/4 premium (1954/59)
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 3/4) £112

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£111) £111 1945/65

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (29-0) 29-0
Dorun Tea (55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Empire of India and Ceylon (37-9) 37-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (19-6) 19-6
Gula Kelampong (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-6) 27-1 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (61-10 1/2) 62-6
Burma Corporation (14-0) 13-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£18 1/4) £18 1/4
East Rand Proprietary (45-9) 45 9
Rand Mines (130-0) 130-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-7 1/2) 36-3
Anglo-Persian (48-1 1/2) 48-1 1/2
Burma Oil (91-10 1/2) 91-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (19-0) 10-1 1/2
Shell Transport (51-3) 51-3
Royal Dutch (£21 1/8) £21 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 29

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges:

General Motors (dol 36 3/4) dol 37 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 1/8) dol 14 1/2
U S Stee Common (dol 50 1/8) dol. 50 1/8
United States Steel preference (dol 90) unquoted.

JUTE SHARES UNCHANGED

CALCUTTA, March 29.

Jutes remained unchanged. In Coals moderate business at unchanged rates took place Teas remained unchanged. In Miscellaneous engineering issues were easier while others remained steady. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 88/11; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 97/10; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 103; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 107/8; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 107/13 small lot.

Banks: Allahabad Bank pref 117

Cottons: Kesoram 3/9.

Coals: Amalgamated 17/6; Bengal 252; New Manbhoom 26/6; New Beerbhoom ordinary 12/14; New Beerbhoom pref 12/4; Raneegunge 41/4; Sendra AA Union 10/10.

Jutes: Anglo-India 384/8; Auckland 225 small lot; Bally 186; Bally pref 120; Budge Budge 344; Budge Budge pref 132; Caledonian pref 130; Cheviot 236; Clive 31/9 small lot; Clive 6 per cent pref 115 small lot; Craig pref 51/8 small lots; Fort Gloster 582; Gouripore 458; Howrah 56/5; Hukumchand ordy 14; Kamarhatty 561; Khardah pref 117; Naihati 426; National 26/1; Nuddea 34; Orient 229/8 small lots; Reliance 79/4; Union 472/8 small lot; Waverley pref 55.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 9/10 ex div; Bengal aerating gas 65; Frank Ross 3/12; Bengal Telephone old share 16/12; Bengal Telephone new shares 16/8; Burn and Co ordy 225 odd lot; Kumardhubi engineering pref 69 small lot; Triton Insurance 183 small lots; Bengal Paper 73/4 cum div Bengal Assam steamship ordy 210/8; India General Navigation ordy 109 small lot.

Sugar Shares: Crew and Co 17/4; Cawnpore ordy 32/8; Murree Brewery 191; New Savan 13/4; Purtabpore 13/8.

Tea Shares: Baradighi 51 com div; Patrakola 915.

Debentures: 5 per cent 1958/88 Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 108/10 small lots.

lots.—A. P.

HOLIDAYS IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

All London and New York markets will be closed on March 30. The London Stock Exchange will be closed on March 31 and April 2 also.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.

March 29th.

Tuscania, Rowe Liverpool.
Vita, Denne, Karachi.
Golconda, Pynes, Moulmein.
Rajputana, Headlam, London.

DEPARTURES.

March 29th.

Varsova, Durkee, Busrah
Durenda, Parker, Karachi
Baron Mackay, Macdonald. Bassein.
City of Dundee, Jenkins. Calcutta.
Nardana, Beatty, London.

LOADING.

March 29th.

Steamer Genoa Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Kota Radia for New York.
Steamer City of Khios for New York.
Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Rajputana:—The P & O S N Coy's English Mail steamer Rajputana, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 15th inst. with a general cargo and 112 passengers.

S S Tuscania:—The Graham T. Coy's steamer Tuscania, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Liverpool with a general cargo and 63 passengers, 316 civilians and 228 militaries.

S S Golconda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Golconda, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Moulmein, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Versova:— The B I S N Coy's steamer Varsova, sailed Yesterday for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Durenda:—The M M Coy's steamer Durenda, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Baron Mackay:—The M M Coy.'s steamer Baron Mackay, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S City of Dundee:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Dundee, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Nardana:—The M M Coy's steamer Nardana, sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, March 29.

S S Tuscania for Glasgow.—30 bales cotton yarn, Svadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.; 100 drums castor oil, Svastika Oil Mills Ltd; 680 bags groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons; 160 bags groundnuts, K Harjivan & Co.; 980 bags myrabollum, H Odhavji & Co.

For New York.—181 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.

S S City of Khios for Philadelphia.—420 bags poppy seed, A Govindji.

For Halifax.—63 drums castor oil, Svastika Oil Mills.

S S Simla for Oslo.—750 bags groundnut meal, S R Pusalkar & Co.

S S City of Guildford for Dunkirk.—440 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.; 165 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 899 bags linseed, R Ratilal & Co.; 4840 bags linseed, Cotton Agents Ltd.

For Barcelona.—50 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 275 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.; 38 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co; 1185 bags linseed, R Ratilal & Co., 50 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.; 60 bags kang grain, F Gokalchand.

For Glasgow:—49 bales hemp, D Anandji; 325 bags groundnut oil cakes, Cox & Kings Ltd.

For Liverpool.—140 bags buffalo pickers, N A Garia & Sons.

S S City of Dundee for New York,—14 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons.

For Boston.—23 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons.

IMPORTS.

March 29.

S S Durendra, Agents M M & Co; from London:—55 cases Sausages, 60 case, medicine; 112, cases wire netting, 56 cases wire, 30 cases Chewing Gum, 35 cases Gripe water, 33 cases ovaltine, 8 cases biscuits, 569 cases newspapers, 170 cases gin, 180 cases Beer, 116 cases whisky, 55 cases milk powder, 30 cases machinery, 38 cases printing ink, 283 cases Starch, 50 cases Ale, 50 cases provision, 50 cases beef, 20 cases wine, 700 cases cement, 36 cases motor cars and parts, 50 cases malt, 152 cases card board boxes, 50 cases wireless sets, 1,105 kgs lead, 25 drms Colour, 89 drms Lub oil, 24 drms distemper, 130 drms paints, 90 drms disinfectant fluid, 3,818 plates spelter, 40 kgs borax.

S S Gothunburg from London: 148 cases machinery parts, 18 cases machinery.

From Bordeaux:—362 cases Brandy 61 cases wine.

From Rotterdam:—100 cases starch.

From Middlesbro:—65 bdles plates 932 bdles galvd sheets, 200 bdles steel circles, 1,200 bags chemicals.

From Antwerp:—142 drms chemicals, 640 bdles steel plates, 80 bdles steel tacks; 100 drms. rivets, 52 drms Etaples, 1,287 bdles angles, 188 bdles joists, 41 bdles channels; 473 bdls ties, 330 bdles circles, 6,016 bdles rods, 3,189 bdles bars, 2,496 bdles hoops, 1,396 bdles sheets, 94 bdles nails, 49 bdles wire.

S S Genoa Maru, Agent N Y Kaisha Ltd, from Yokohama:—251 bags sugar, 50 cases toys, 100 slates, 50 cases gramophones, 80 cases silk yarn, 39 cases cotton and art silk shirting.

From Tokyo:—27 cases paper, 35 cases cotton yarn, 20 cases glass ware.

From Osaka:—70 cases cotton yarn, 201 cases brass ware, 93 cases cotton piecegoods, 59 cases rayon yarn, 118 cases cotton shirting, 230 cases glassware, 20 drms paints, 25 cases cycles and parts, 10 drms dyes.

From Kobe:—70 drms dyes, 13 cases biscuits, 55 cases glassware, 71 cases camphor, 45 cases cotton and art silk shirting, 70 cases cotton shirting, 100 cases ginger, 380 cases cotton piecegoods, 41 cases peppermint crystals, 30 cases silk piecegoods, 10 cases yarn.

From Hongkong:—100 bgs sugar candy, 25 bags cassia, 50 cases leaf fans.

From Moji:—878 bgs chemicals, 350 bdles brass ware.

From Canton:—58 cases leaf fans, 38 cases glass (Looking), 560 bgs cassia.

From Singapore:—71 bdles rattans.

From Colombo:—203 bgs copra, 55 pkgs tea, 66 bdles mattress fibre.

For Philadelphia:—83 bales animal skins, D Abraham and Sons.

S S Grainton, for Durban:—9143 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.

S S City of Cairo, for Liverpool:—125 bales cotton raw,: Patel Cotton Co, Ltd; 1232 bags myrabollum, J Moolchand & Co; 280 bags groundnuts, Zoyeb Bros; 4560 bags myrabollum, C Jivanlal and Co; 63 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 50 bales cotton fly, V P Maskai; 36 bales wool raw, M Motilal; 53 bales wool raw, R Virchand; 18 bales wool raw, T Bhamorlal; 60 bales wool raw, V Oomersey; 120 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala & Co; 180 bales wool raw, Eastern Wool Tdg. Co.

For Manchester:—1003 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co, Ltd; 381 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 150 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora.; 44 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co; 27 drums grdnut oil and 100 drums castor oil, Svastika Oil Mills, Ltd.

For Marseilles:—700 bags castor seed. M Bhuta & Co; 10 bags gum olibonum. E Valimohmad & Co.

S S Stolzenfels, for Hamburg:—391 bales cotton raw. Textile Products. Ltd; 100 bales hemp, M G A Hasim & Co; 112 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co; 55 bales cotton fly, V P Maskai; 1 pot palma rosa oil. Volkart Bros; 300 bgs talc in powder. Shaw Wallace and Co; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes Strauss and Co; 371 bags gum karoya, D Mavji and Co; 70 bags aluminium scrap, M G A Hasim & Co; 204 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd; 11 bales cotton yarn waste, Chimanlal and Sons; 12 bls cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Bremen:—726 bales cotton raw, Textile Products, Ltd; 313 bls cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Copenhegan:—125 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

For Bremen:—72 bales cotton raw, Textile Product, Ltd; 220 bls cotton raw, B Carsondas and Co; 100 bags masoor, 124 bags mustard seed, 124 bags rapeseed and 115 bags linseed, S M Rajgor and Co; 160 bags cotton fly, V P Maskai; 55 bales cotton fly, P D Vora and Co; 126 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram and Co; 2000 bags myrabollum, C Jivanlal and Co; 1332 bags kardy seed, T S Thadani & Sons, 266 bags gum karoya, S Khetsey and Co; 3840 bags ground nut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

S S Liverpool Maru, for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, Langley and Co; 400 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi and Co.

S S Yehima Maru, for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, K Shivji; 280 bales cotton raw, N Fatehally and Co.

S S Argun Maru, for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi and Co, 200 bales cotton raw, Kotak and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, B Harabhchand and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co, Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales cotton raw, G Dossa and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

Further Unloading In N. Y. Cotton

TRADE BUYING AND SHORT COVERING

Holiday Feeling In Markets

OPERATORS AWAIT WASHINGTON DEVELOPMENTS

BOMBAY, March 29.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was easier on decreased buying influenced by long liquidation. Prices rallied later on trade buying.

Various amendments to the Bankhead Bill in the Senate were considered unfavourable and proposed trading regulations influenced further long liquidation. There was a marked absence of any fresh business owing to approaching Easter Holidays. The market was unfavourably influenced by Southern Selling and Speculative selling orders from Bombay operators.

HEAVY SELLING.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with May delivery 11.83 but the opening decline was soon recovered on scattered buying May delivery reached the highest level of the day 11.86. Further weakness in Wall Street market influenced heavy long liquidation on an unwilling market and prices kept on giving way. Southern selling and Bombay selling increased pressure and in the absence of any support prices declined 15 points from the highest level recorded soon after the opening of the session. During the last half hour there was some trade buying which in conjunction with short covering and replacing caused some improvement in prices and the market closed at a net decline of 9 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 12 cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 15 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 12 points to 11.88c.

NERVOUS FEELING.

The general feeling continues nervous owing to proposed regulations to check reckless trading and uncertain outlook of the Bankhead Bill. Various amendments are now proposed to the Bankhead Bill and as a market the Bill has no influence or operators are not inclined to attack any great importance However heavy long liquidation is improving the technical situation which indicates that there re no fears of any material decline. Washington administration is in favour of raising commodity prices not by over speculation but by reducing supplies and increasing consumption To achieve this goal, there may be a fresh attempt to weaken dollar by purchases of Gold abroad

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened very steady on Wednesday at a rise of one point with May delivery 6.12 There was some speculative and trade buying which resulted in a further rise of 2 points and May delivery reached the highest level of the day 6.14 The improvement was met with selling orders from Alexandria.

Later on prices declined on American selling orders. Various amendments in Bankhead Bill produced hesitant tone There was a marked absence of any buyng and prices declined 6 pints from the highest level. The market closed quiet at a net decline of one to three points Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points to 6.483. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures section was steady during the early part of the day but later on prices declined in sympathy with weakness of American cotton Prices closed at a loss of 3 to 5 points with March 4.89 May 4.89 and July 4.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures ring was quiet and prices were irregular with a scattered business. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 2 points to a rise of one point while spot cotton prices closed 3 points lower at 8.91d. Upper Egyptian cotton futures lost 5 points and spot cotton prices closed 4 points down to 6.98d per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet with a scattered long liquidation. Sakels futures declined 7 to 14 points and May delivery closed at 16.22. Ashmouni futures were quiet and prices declined 6 points with April 12.13, October 12.27 and December 12.32.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York May Highest (10-15 a.m.)	11.86
New York May Lowest (2-37 p.m.)	11.71—.15
Liverpool May Highest (1-45 a.m.)	6.14+.03
Liverpool May Lowest (3-55 p.m.)	6.08—.05

Messrs Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York—Liquidation continuing: Agricultural Department (and) Bombay reported to be selling; rallied on Shorts covering

New York.—Long liquidation. Southern selling; Bankhead Bill still pending, market will be mainly dependent on Washington for the present

Liverpool—Popular reports—Bankhead bill stress increase in tax on surplus production making same payable at time ginning but later amendments make Bill enforceable one year only and exempt from taxation first six bales on any estate which in our opinion more than counteracts tax increase; whole situation very unsatisfactory.

Liverpool—Easy; all American markets upset by further threats Government interference; think lower

Messrs Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents.

Fairchild estimate acreage 27,302,000

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool—Market easy All American markets upset by further threats Government interference. Think lower.

Liverpool—Nervous market unsettled by new amendments Bankhead Legislation in Senate.

New York—Support being withdrawn by speculative interests. Senate's amendments unfavourable. Stock market weak, influencing this market Market will depend upon Stock Exchange Legislation.

New York—Market weakened under further liquidation but firmed on close on replacement and trade buying.

Messrs Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 28th inst. (6-30 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Continuation of present trading market is likely still, would advise purchases an declines for moderate quantities Rubber very steady, trade good buyers lately.—

October/December 5 3/8, 5 7/16
January/March 5 15/32, 5 17/32.
Copper £32 11s 3d."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 28.

May 1934	11.77—03
July 1934	11.89—11
October 1934	12.03—11
December 1934	12.13—13
January 1935	12.21—10
March	12.30—09
Middling Spot	12.00—95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, March 28.

May 1934	11.77—12
July 1934	11.86—15
October	12.02—10
Middling Spot	11.88—12

New York 10-55 a.m.—

May 1934	11.78
July 1934	11.90
October 1934	12.03

New York Noon Call—

May 1934	11.77
July 1934	11.89
October 1934	12.04

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 28.
Bales.

Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Days Exports to the Continent	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 28.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
March 1934		6.12—01
April 1234		6.09—02
May 1934	6.12	6.09—0.
June 1934		6.07—02
July 1934	6.10	6.06—02
August 1934		6.05—02
September 1934		6.05—02
October 1934		6.04—02
November 1934		6.04—02
December 1934		6.04—03
January 1935		6.04—03
February 1935		6.05—03
March 1935		6.06—03
Middling Spot		6.48—02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 28.
SAKELLARIDIS:—

March 1934	8.66
May 1934	8.59
July 1934	8.55
October 1934	8.38
November 1934	8.39
December 1934	8.34
F. G. Spot	8.91

LINSEED.
London, March 28.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton March April sellers £10-16-3.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, per ton March April sellers £9-7-6.

Linseed Bombay, (London) Hull per ton, March/April sellers £10-18-9.

LINSEED OILS.
London, March 28.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt. April sellers £17/9

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May/Aug. sellers £18/3.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Mar. 28

Messrs Battivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	9
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	17 1/2
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	9 1/2
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	20
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	44 1/2
Electric Bond 6 dol. Pfd	52
Consolidated Gas	39
American Tel. & Tel.	117 1/2
Western Union Telg.	53 1/4
Radio Corp	7
Chesapeake & Ohio	44
New York Central	34 3/4
Baltimore & Ohio R R.	28
Erie R R	21
Pennsylvania R R	32 1/2
Union Pacific R R.	122 1/2
Great North Pfd.	27
National Dairy	14 1/2
Biram Walker	40 1/2
Distillers Seagram	18
Amr. Tobacco B	89
Dupont	93
Bethelehem Steel	39
United States Steel	49 1/2
American Smelting	40 1/2
Noranda Mines	39
Int. Nickel of Canada	27 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 1/8
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	32
International Harvestor	40
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	22
General Motors	36 3/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	20 1/2
Mid. Con. Petroleum	11 1/2
Atlantic Refining	30
Socony	15 3/4
Plymouth Oil	13 1/2
American Radiator	13 1/2
Chase Bank	26
National City Bank	26 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	470
National Distillers	28
Celanese Corporation of Am	35
Remington Rand	11 1/2
General Foods	33

Market dull and awaiting developments.

LONDON METALS.
London, March 28.

	£
Copper Braziers	43-3/4
Yellow Metal	36-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-7/8
rrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	237-1/2

SEEDS.
London, March 28.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March/April sellers £9-5-0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, March/April sellers £8-18-9.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, March 28.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lbs. 5-7/32 sellers.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 28.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.66
Fine (Good Staple)	4.81
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.96
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.84
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.99
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.11
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.50
Fine	3.60
Superfine	3.70
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.60
Fine	3.70
Superfine	3.80

LONDON SILVER.
London, March 28.

Silver.—Market quiet small business.

Spot	19-7/8
Forward	19-15/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, March 28.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-16 3

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, March 28.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-7/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, March 28.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.87
Amsterdam	7.58-1/2
Brussels	21.89
Madrid	37.44
Milan	59.3;
Berne	15.78-1/8
Paris	77.59
Prague	122.75
T. T. London on New York Closing Cross rate	5.10 5/8

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, March 28.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, March/April sellers 17/6.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels March/April sellers 17/6.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, March/April sellers 21/6.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
London, March 28.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-5/16.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 29.

B C Rate T T D D 1/8

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 to 5 April.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April May June
Banks selling T T 1/6 July Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 March-April
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 May-June

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 262 1/4
Banks selling T T 260 1/4
Banks buying T T 259 1/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 580
Banks buying D D 588

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 3/4

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 3/4
Banks buying 60 Days 77 1/2

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 101

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 50 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.11 1/4 28th inst
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/8 29th inst.
Japan London 1/2 3/16 29th inst.
London/Paris 77.56 28th inst.
London/Belgium 21.90 28th inst
London/Switzerland 15.82 28th inst
London/Italy 59.43 28th inst
London/Berlin 12.86 28th inst
London/Stockholm 19.39 28th inst
London/New York 5.10 3/8 28th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.58 1/2 28th inst
Java/London 7.53 3/4 28th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Firm
Gold £6-16-3 1/2 27th inst £6-16-3 28th. inst
Silver London Ready 20 27th inst. 19 7/8 28th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 1/16 27th inst. 19 15/16 28th inst.
Silver New York Ready 45 1/2 27th inst. 45.35 28th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 15/16 p.c. 27th inst. 15/16 p.c. 28th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 p.c 27th inst. 1 1/16 p.c. 28th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 2 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos. 2 p.c.
Tone:—Tight.

WORDL'S SPINNERS' TAKINGS

Total takings of American Cotton by World Spinners upto March 24 are as under—(In thousands)

	Season from 1st Aug 1933-34	1932-33	1931-32
Great Britain	962	920	881
U.S.A., Canada, etc.	4,154	3,827	4,157
Continent	2,945	2,754	2,375
Japan, China, etc.	1,582	1,596	2,202
Total	9,643	9,097	9,615

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 120 at Cross Rate 5.11 3/8

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-May 194—Liverpool May 6.09 Rs. 71 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—Broach A-May 194—New York May 11.77 Rs 61 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.11 3/8.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, March 28.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Mar./Apl. nominal 6/10 1/2.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Mar./Apl. sellers 6/7-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. Mar./Apl. sellers 6/7 1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, March 28.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	13!
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-1/2
National Bank of India	50-1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	112-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	65-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	80-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	104
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	110-7/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Mar. 29

The local bullion maaket was quiet but steady with a limited business There was a marked absence of any fresh business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range Shanghai Exchange on London closed steady at 1.4 3/16

Ready silver	55	0	0
April settlement	60	14	0
May settlement	61	1	0
Ready gold	33	11	0
April settlement	33	11	3
May settlement	33	11	6

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.
Ex-Godown, Bombay.
March 29

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 202/8 per ton

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 15/8 per case

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 87 per ton

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 29.

Following a further decline of 9 points in New York Cotton futures market, the local market opened quiet at Rs. 193/8 for Broach A-M. delivery To-day being the last day for settlement of double options on Broach A-M delivery there was fairly good buying which improved prices to Rs 194/12

The undertone of the market was good but later on prices ruled easy on long liquidation and Broach prices declined to Rs. 194-2 The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M	194
Broach J-A	190
Oomra May	168/12
Oomra July	170/12
Bengal May	129/12
Bengal July	132/12

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, March 29.

	New	Old.
Bengal Superfine	141/44	.....
Bengal Fine	137/39	.....
Bengal F G	133/35	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	137/39	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G	133/35	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	183/86	.....
Nagpur Saver Fine	183/87	.....
Pundhurna Fine	176/78	.....
Yeotmal Fine	175/77	.....
Arvi Fine	175/77	.....
Ellichpur Fine	175/77	.....
Amraoti-Berar Fine	169/71	.....
Khamgaon Fine	160/71	.....
Mulkapur Fine	165/66	.....
Khandesh Fine	161/65	.....
Jalna/Sailu Fine	163/65	.....
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	172/74	.....
Broach Fine	206/09	.....
Punjab American	211	.....
Punjab American mix	202	.....
Cambodia	.....	249
Miraj Sangli	.....	162/67
Compta Good	.....	167
Jinja	329	.....
Busoga	328	.....
Kampala	330	.....
Manza	316	.....

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS
Bombay, March 29
Receipts into Bombay
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	1,757	215,659
Central India	506	152,075
Barsi and Nagar	90	145,718
Hyderabad-Gaorani	60	37,797
Berar	1,415	301,979
Central Provinces	100	76,274
Total Oomras	3,928	935,502
Dholera	561	30,844
N W Provinces	.....	7,678
Rajputana	88	31,779

EASTER HOLIDAYS

The World Cotton markets will remain closed as under on account of Good Friday and Easter Holidays:—

New York—March 30th and 31st

Liverpool—March 30th and 31st and on April 2nd.

Alexandria—March 30th and 31st and on April 2nd.

Bombay—March 30th and 31st and on April 2nd.

Sind-Punjab	799	133,019
Broach	2,381	107,428
Coompta and Dharwar	.....	10,797
Westerns-Northerns	170	4,811
Cocoanada	.....	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	6,190
Persian	55	1,379
American	.....	28,316
Egyptian and African	.....	74,196
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	24
Total	7,832	1,446,863

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sep to 22nd Mar

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	1,991	348,339
Japan and China	10,257	351,787
Coast Ports	.....	9,617
Up-country by Rail	.....	69,361
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	21,916
Total	12,248	700,854

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, March 29

M G—
Bengal U P sup 141; fine 137; F G 134; Good 129
Punjab sup 141; fine 137; F G 134; Good 129
Rajputana sup 141; fine 137; F G 134 Good 129
Oomra No 3 extra superfine 175; sup 172; fine 170; F G 167
C P No. 1 extra superfine 188; sup 185; fine 183; F G 180
C P No. 2 extra superfine 181; sup 178; Fine 176; F G 173

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales—
Receipts to date 28-3-34 1933-34 6768000 1932-33 7515000
Receipts yesterday 28-3-34 1933-34 10000 1932-33 14000
Exports to date 28-3-34 1933-34 6077000 1932-33 6107000
Stock at Ports 28-3-34 1933-34 3180000 1932-33 4420000
Stock at Interior Towns 28-3-34 1933-34 1673000 1932-33 1903000
Stock at Liverpool 23-3-34 1933-34 1053000 1932-33 871000
Visible Supply 23-3-34 1933-34 7397000 1932-33 8837000
Quantity in sight 23-3-34 1933-34 10487000 1932-33 11230000
Quantity out of sight 23-3-34 1933-34 9643000 1932-33 9097000

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar. 28.

Broach A-May Op 195 1/2; Highest 195 1/2; Lowest 194 1/4; Closing 195 1/2

Broach J-Aug. Op. 200 1/4; Highest 200 1/4; Lowest 199; Closing 200 1/4.

Oomra May Op. 170 1/4; Highest 170 1/4; Lowest 169 1/4; Closing 170 1/4.

Oomra July Op 172 1/2; Highest 172 1/2; Lowest 171 1/2, Closing 172 1/2

Bengal May Op 130 1/2; Highest 131; Lowest 130 1/2; Closing 131

Bengal July Op 133 1/4; Highest 134; Lowest 133 1/4; Closing 134.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Mar. 29

To-day the Share Bazar was devoid of any new development There was a holiday feeling and mill shares were quiet but steady with a small business. There was somewhat better enquiry for Cement and Bombay Burma shares. Hydro. Electric were fairly steady with a scattered business. The general feeling is improving as the recent liquidation has improved the technical situation of the market After the Holidays there will be some replacing by sold out bulls. Government securities were active to-day with a fairly large buying.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Mar. 29

Bom. Dyeing 758, 781	
Century 212, 13, 214/6	
Central India 247, 253	
Colaba 73/2	
Kohinoor 127, 128	
New Great 120, 123/2	
Simplex 75, 73	
Swadeshi 177, 183	
Bundi 28/2	
I. Cement 374, 80, 77, 81, 380	
T. Steel Dfd 206, 208	
T. Steel Ord 55/12, 56, 55/14, 56/2	
B Steam 270, 71, 270	
B Burma 401, 15, 414/6	
Tata Hydro 141/9, 142/6	
Andhra 1372, 75, 73, 1380	
Tram Ord 141, 140/15	
Tata Power 985, 90, 88, 993	

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, March 29.

	Rs. as
100 Ahm. Advance	280
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	751/4
250 Bradbury	60 0
100 Century	214/6
100 Central India	253/12
100 Colaba	73/2
100 Gokak	126/4
100 Crescent	7/4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Elphinstone	N 3 8
100 Finlay	68 8
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
1000 Hindustan	1625 0
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Indore	118/12
100 Khatau	55 8
100 Kohinoor	128/12
250 Laxmi	720 0
100 Manowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	350 0
250 Model	46 12
50 Mysore	90 0
200 New Great	123/2
100 Osmanshahi	N60 0
100 Phonix	268 12
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	2810 0
50 Simplex	73/12
100 Swadeshi	183/12
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	9 14
500 Vishnu	1406/4
100 Western	740 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	88/8
25-50 Central	23/10
500 Imperial	1270 0
125-500 Imp. County	314/6
50-100 India	105 0
5 Union	4-8-6
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi	28 2
70 Gwalior	90 12
250 Indian	380 0
40 Katni Def.	1,222 8
10 Katni Ord	317 8
75 Okha	157 8
10 Punjab	17 14
100 Shahbad	320 10
70 United	83 0
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	10 6
17-75 New India	29 4
200 Oriental	3790 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 0
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	140 0
100 Andhra Valley	1380 0
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	140 15
100 Bombay Suburban	130 0
10 Broach	11 2
100 Karachi	202 8
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	171 4
100 Tata Hydro	142 3
1000 Tata Power	993 12
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahm. Prentej	785 0
100 C. Province	79 8
100 Dhon. Baramati	85 0
100 Gujarat	57 4
100 Mandra Bhon.	79 8
100 Pachora Jamner	78 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	82 0
500 Tapti Valley	730 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	16 2
30 Tata Steel Def.	208 12
75 Tata Steel Ord.	56 2
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	193 12
50 Belampur Sugar	187 8
100 Bombay Steam	270 0
125 Bombay Burma	414 6
50 Bombay Burma Contry	133/4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	2/9/3
50 Bombay Telephone 86	4X.D
100 Ind. Bleaching	130 0
100 Indian Radio Def	541 4
100 Indian Radio Ord.	476 14
1000 Port Canning	572 8
15 Scindia	9 6
30 Tata Construction	63 8
25 Tata Oil	17 14
PREF. SHARES.	
7 per cent Andhra Vly.	1222 8
6 per cent Bom. Steam	270 0
7 per cent Bom. Trams. (T.F.)	79 8
5 per cent Central India (T.F.)	465 0
7 per cent Katni 1st	123 12
7 per cent Katni 2nd (TF)	137 8
7½ per cent Punjub Cement	14 0
7 per cent Tata Hydro	123 12
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1257 8
6 p.c. cent Tata Steel 1st	166 14
7-1/2 per cent. Tata Steel 2nd (b)	121 12
5½ per cent Tata Mill (c)	17 4
7 per cent Vishnu	133 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar. 29.

3 1/2 p.c. C P N Sett	88 10 6
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Cash	88 11 0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	102 15 6
4 p.c 1960/70 Sett	103 0 6
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett.	115 6 0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	115 1 0
TAX FREE	
4 p.c 1953/63 Mysore	102 5 0
5 p.c. 1935 Mysore	114 8 0
5 1/2 p.c 1938 Mysore	109 4 0
6 1/2 p.c 1935 B D L	105 7 0
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	97 10 0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	100 10 0
4 p.c 1943 Cash	103 0 0
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	100 11 0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Cash	108 2 0
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	107 5 0
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	107 14 0
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103 2 0
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Cash	108 0 0
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 B Cash	105 3 0
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)	
4 p.c B P T 1974	97 0 0
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	96 4 0
5 p.c. M Deb 1959	107 4 0
6 p.c. M Deb 1954	118 12 0
6 p.c. K P T 1956	118 12 0
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	108 0 0

3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day Rs 88/7 and advanced to Rs. 88/11 on active buying The undertone was firm and prices closed as above.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Mar. 28.

Spot Silver	45 3/8 cents
May delivery	45.50—.15c.
July delivery	45.93—.12c.
Tone:—Steady.	

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Acreage Estimate

The first acreage estimate of area under cotton cultivation in U.S.A. issued by the Fairchild Bureau is 27,302,000 acres.

Last year area under cotton cultivation on July 1st was 40,798,009 but it was reduced to 30,144,000 acres on December 1st.

It is too early to have any reliable figure of area under cotton cultivation as much depends upon eather conditions and voluntary abandonment under the terms of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Bankhead Bill.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Mar. 29.

T. T. on London—	
Previous closing	1.4 1/8
To-day's opening	1.4 1/8
To-day's closing	1.4 3/16
Tone:—Quiet but steady.	

LONDON SUGAR MARKET

Weaker Tendency

London, March 15.

The dissolution of the London Sugar Conference without tangible results and a new Cuban Decree cancelling an existing prohibition of sales to countries outside U. S. below a figure of about sh. 5-4 1/2d. f.o.b. Cuba have combined to create a weaker tendency here during the last few days and terminal values are about 2 1/2d. per cwt. down with New York 8 to 2 points lower, state Messrs. M. & B. Stern.

At the Conference our Government reaffirmed its willingness to arrange that U. K. and Colonial production should remain about stable but the U. S. although their attitude is apparently sympathetic proved unable at this stage to meet the demands of other Chadbourne countries which fear that U. S. quota and duty schemes may increase the supplies of Cuban and Philippine sugars to outside countries if no other control of surplus production is also arranged for. However there is the possibility of further discussion on the whole subject in a few months' time.

British Refined was reduced 3d. per cwt. on two occasions during the last fortnight but improved trades brought a speedy cancellation of the second fluctuation. Raws have been fairly active Refiners taking some 40/50,000 tons mainly Preferentials, between basis sh. 5 and sh. 5 3 c.i.f.

The course of the market since the issuance of the Cuban decree referred to above suggests the anticipation of serious attempts to place Cuban sugars here but whether these will be forced upon an unwilling market at this stage remains to be seen. Factories whose quotas amount together to 1,700,000 tons are now working but reports of labour troubles and strifes are rife besides which present prices cannot be at all attractive if there is any reliance to be place on the constant assertions of increased cost of production in Cuba. A figure shortly of actual production to date will be of interest as the first guide perhaps as to crop prospects.

We remain hopeful for prospects of the article in the not too distant future and feel justified in recommending purchases at the present level.

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J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1934

Security For Loans To Indian States

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY UNDER FIRE

Neogy Demands British Crown Guarantee As Price For Direct Relationship

(From Our Special Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 29.

Once again, the Democratic Party of the Assembly gave lead on a first class constitutional issue when Government brought forward in the Assembly to-day a demand for loans to Indian States.

Mr. B. Das raised the important issue that the tax-payers' representatives must satisfy themselves about the security against which loans have been issued, before voting on it. The debate became interesting, because Sir George Schuster gladly acknowledged the right of the Assembly to have fullest information. However, the Finance Member gave every information he could.

CONTROL OVER ALWAR.

According to the information vouchsafed, Alwar will be controlled by a British officer as long as the debt of 41 lakhs was not repaid, which means that the present Maharaja in his life time may never get back effective control of his State.

WANTED CROWN GUARANTEE

The Finance Member however avoided replying to the most pregnant issue raised by Mr. Neogy, whether States having claimed direct relationship with the Crown only, all loans hereafter should not be secured by the guarantee of the British Crown. This issue has been publicly raised and, though Sir George Schuster gave no answer, Indian States who tried to make capital out of their discovery of direct relationship with the Crown through Viceroy would not find to their cost, that in the end, this policy will cost them more than the relationship with a constitutional Government of India.

NEW DELHI, March 29.

Sir George Schuster moved for a grant not exceeding Rs. 1,29,89,000 in respect of transfer of revenue surplus of 1933-34 to the fund for the reconstruction of earthquake damages in Bihar.

The Members congratulated the Government on granting the money, but pointed out that it was inadequate.

Sir George Schuster said in offering this free grant, the Government of India had gone further than the Government of Bihar had asked them for (Cheers). Apart from this, the Bihar Government had been helped to get a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs on an interest of Rs. 2-1/4 lakhs only.

Sir George Schuster moved for a grant of Rs. 1,64,97,000 in respect of loans and advances.

Mr. B. Das asked why loans were being granted to the Indian States without covers and definite undertakings that they would be spent on productive projects.

LOAN POLICY CRITICISED

Mr. S. C. Mitra said that by taking advantage of the ruling that no discussion on policy should take place on supplementary grants, the Government had put forward the demand. He referred, particularly, to the loan to Nawanagar State and asked why the Government of India should be accommodating, when that State was not accommodating to British India in the matter of the Viramgaum Customs line.

The President agreed that the issue raised by Mr. Mitra was important and asked the Government to be very careful in bringing out items under supplementary grants (non-official cheers). Sir Shanmukham Chetty suggested that the Standing Finance Committee must also satisfy themselves that the placing of a supplementary grant was justified under the rules.

Sir George Schuster said that this item was brought under supplementary grants, as it could not be foreseen at the time of drawing up the budget. It never occurred to the Government that by putting it forward in this manner, they were robbing the House of the opportunity of examining the situation. In fact now it attracted attention, more than it would have, if it were mixed up in the budget.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari said that it was unjust to ask the House to pay the tax-payers money to a State, whose administration they could not criticise. Moreover, they did not know how the loans would be spent, and what prospect there was of recovering the loans.

Sir George Schuster, intervening, said that loans, in most cases were for capital expenditure, which they had every reason to recover.

Sir Abdur Rahim said that while the House could not discuss the internal administration of any State, it was entitled to be satisfied whether there were good grounds for the Government of India to grant loans to such States.

Mr. K. C. Neogy said that the Indian States did not recognise that the Government of India was even an agent of the Paramount Power. They claimed their relations were with the Crown and wanted to give the Viceroy the constitutional status as agent of the Paramount Power. In view of this attitude and claim of the States, the House and the Government of India must insist that the loans granted to the Indian States were backed by the security of the British Crown (Hear, hear). Information supplied to the Standing Finance Committee were meagre.

Sir George Schuster said that the Committee wanted no further information and claimed that information when asked for was never withheld (applause).

IS IT TO CUT BOMBAY'S THROAT?

Mr. Neogy said that was hardly complimentary to the Committee, who failed in their duty. The House must now seek information regarding the terms of the loans, the security behind them and object for which they were granted. For instance, was the loan granted to Navanagar to improve the Port, thereby cutting our own throat as that Port competed with Bombay? Similarly, while he sympathised with the Bahawalpur Ruler for having been let down by the Punjab Government experts, he wished to know what chances there were of realising the interest and the principal of that enormous loan and why a further loan was granted to Bahawalpur. Then again, what was the security behind the Alwar loans?

Mr. James said just as the relations between the Central Government and the Provinces were those of banker and borrower, loans to States should be granted on security, and the House should know the purposes of the loans and how they were recoverable.

HUSBAND & WIFE ANALOGY

Mr. Ahmed Nawaz asked whether any Member would like the details to be known of domestic expenditure between husband and wife. In the same way stood the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Indian States (Laughter).

Mr. Joshi: I suppose wives' Bill must be paid (laughter).

Sir George Schuster explained the position in the course of a 30 minute speech.

SCHUSTER'S DEFENCE

Sir George Schuster said that Mr. B. Das, Mr. Neogy and others had done a public service by raising an issue of this kind (Hear Hear). Loans granted to the Indian States were not of very large dimensions. Out of the total public debt of Rs. 1,200 crores, Rs. 21,20,00,000 represented the money borrowed or advances to the States, and of these, Rs. 12 crores were advanced to Bahawalpur. If it was a dangerous practice, at any rate the practice had not gone very far.

Dealing with specific cases, Sir George Schuster said that when the new Ruler of Nawanagar took over charge, it was found that there were certain commitments of the previous Ruler, for which money was urgently needed. Practically the whole loan was covered by the Gangsagar Tank.

Sir Harisingh Gour: Is that for irrigation purposes? (A member: Or for duck shoot?).

Sir George Schuster replied that it was for irrigation purposes. The loan bore four per cent interest, repayment to begin after a year and to be completed in six years, by annual instalment of Rs. 5 lakhs. The security was the resource of the State and the specific security was the customs on imports, which amounted to a larger figure than the loans commitments. The Finance Member also mentioned that the Rs. 50 lakhs arrears were due to the Government of India from Nawanagar over customs collections on their behalf and that these have been entirely paid by the new Ruler, so that visa-vis the Nawanagar position was more satisfactory than at the beginning of the year.

INTERVENTION IN ALWAR

As for Alwar, the Government could not allow the administrative machinery to break down in any part of India. That was why the Government of India stepped in and took over the administration of Alwar. Besides Rs. 25 lakhs already advanced, Rs. 16 lakhs would be advanced next year. The latter was provided in the budget and had passed unnoticed by the eagle eyes of Mr. B. Das, Mr. Neogy and and others, (Laughters), showing that if he had wished to avoid discussion on the subject, he would not have brought the matter through a supplementary demand. (Renewed laughter).

Continuing Sir George Schuster said that the loan to Alwar bore five per cent interest. Its terms included a provision that until the repayment was made, an officer of the Government of India would be in complete and effective control of the State's finances. The State budget was subject to the sanction of the Government of India. The Rs. 16 lakhs advanceable next year was for the repayment to an-

(Continued on page 7).

RIOT SCARE IN KARACHI

False Alarm To Test Police Preparedness Leads To Excitement

KARACHI, March 29.

The City was plunged in a furore of excitement last evening when the rioting alarm was suddenly raised by the Municipal fire brigade at 7 p.m. and all the policemen and high officials including the D. S. P. leaving their private jobs, ran towards their quarters, abruptly putting on uniforms rushed towards their respective strongholds.

Sergeants and constables armed with revolvers and lathis were all ready to meet emergency orders. Armed force was also ready to get into the vans kept ready within and crowds rushed after them and stood in front of the police strongholds.

But soon the crowd melted away on learning that it was all rehearsal of preparedness in cases of emergencies.

CONSIDERATE ELDERS

Vote Against Reasonable Proposals To Oblige Govt.

FINANCE BILL PASSED

Council of State Adjourns and Will Meet on Day To Be Announced Later.

NEW DELHI, March 29.

The Council of State assembled earlier than usual to-day to dispose of the Finance Bill. Non-official attendance was very thin. About nine amendments were moved by Mr. Mehrotra and Mr. Jagadish Prasad, practically repeating some of those which were defeated in the lower House.

Mr. Mehrotra's proposal to abolish the levy of tax on salt manufactured in British India met with short shrift from Mr. Taylor, who pointed out that this so-called modest amendment would cost the Government Rs. 6-3/4 crores.

The next amendment by the same Member to reduce the salt tax from Rs. 1-1/4 to Re. 1 was ultimately rejected by the House on hearing Mr. Taylor, who emphasised that the amendment would entail a loss of Rs. 1-3/4 crores.

The third amendment, related to the rate on letters. Mr. Mehrotra suggested one anna for letters weighing one tola, instead of half tola, as proposed in the Bill.

Mr. Jagadish Prasad supported the amendment observing that it would help the people in the villages.

Sir Frank Noyce exhaustively reviewed the financial position of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Mr. Hossain Imam supported the amendment which was pressed to a division and rejected by 30 votes against 7.

Mr. Mehrotra's proposal for half-anna post-card found some support in the House. He wanted the Postal Datpartment to be regarded as a public utility concern and not so much as a commercial department, like the Telegraph or the Telephone department.

Sir Frank Noyce said that the Government did not want the Postal Department to be run at a loss. The Government merely wanted that the Department should pay its way.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Mehrotra moved an amendment, seeking to remove the surcharge on income-tax, which was imposed in 1931 as an emergency measure.

Mr. Syed Raza Ali opposed the amendment.

Mr. Hussain Imam supported the amendment.

Mr. Taylor drew the attention of the House to the fact that the amendment, if accepted, would mean a loss of Rs. 270 lakhs.

The motion was declared lost.

Mr. Jagadish Prasad moved an amendment for the exemption of tax on incomes below Rs. 1,500.

Mr. Taylor said that his objection to the amendment was on principle.

The amendment was rejected.

When the third reading of the Bill was taken up Mr. Kalikar opposed it in toto as a protest against the rejection of reasonable amendments.

Mr. Taylor promised to examine all the suggestions.

The Bill was passed without alteration.

SALT BILL PASSED.

The Bill extending the operation of the Salt Additional Import Duty Act for another year, as passed by the Assembly, had an easy passage to-day in the Council of State.

Sir Fazli Hussain said that the House could sit only on a date to be announced after the Bills now before the Assembly came up, particularly the States Protection Bill. The House accordingly adjourned to a date to be announced later.

The President congratulated the House on passing the Finance Bill expeditiously and thereby enhancing its reputation.—A. P.

DERAILMENT NEAR GARH MUKTESHWAR

NEW DELHI, March 29.

News has just been received here of the derailment late last night of the engine and a few wagons of a goods train near Garh Mukteshwar, as the result of which the permanent way has been blocked and the passenger trains from Lucknow which were due this morning have not yet arrived at Delhi.

Efforts are being made to remove the obstacle and it is expected that by noon the line will be cleared.

It is understood that the passenger trains are quite safe. The cause of the derailment is not yet known.—A.P.

NATURE'S CALL TO MAN

Mahatma Hopes Country Will Learn Lesson From 'Quake Calamity

MUZAFFARPUR, March 29.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Babu Rajendraprasad, Miss Agatha Harrison, Mr. Pyare Lal, Miraben, Mr. P. Brahmin and Mr. Devarajan left Patna at 8 a.m. on March 27 on a seven days tour of the devastated earthquake areas of Bihar.

The day's itinerary covered 37 miles of car journey and included Sarya, Darihara, Bahlolpur, Shahbazpur and a number of other places.

Gandhiji addressed meetings at Paratpur and Panapur. After a brief halt at Panapur for the midday meal and rest he proceeded to Chapra where he was the guest of Doctor Mahmud. The day's programme was rounded off by a meeting attended by several thousand persons.

Gandhiji in his speech reiterated his belief in the deep underlying inter-relationship between nature's manifestation and human actions. God in his wisdom had hidden his ways from the praying eye of man; because man had not a complete knowledge of all his sins of omission and commission. Whilst therefore, it would be super-arrogation on the part of puny man to pretend to know nature's ways or specifically to ascribe a visitation of nature to a particular human act, he had no hesitation in asking them to regard all visitations of nature as nature's call to man for introspection, repentance and self-purification.

He wound up his remarks by saying that even an earthquake, like the recent one, would not be too great a price to pay if it enabled India to cast out the canker of untouchability. He hoped that the lesson which nature had inculcated by levelling all distinctions between the high and the low born and between the prince and the peasant in the fold of common calamity would not be lost upon them and would leave the country chastened and purified.

The meeting closed with general collections of funds.—A. P.

BENGAL TERRORIST BILL

Gets Assent Of Viceroy

CALCUTTA, March 29.

The Calcutta Gazette announces that the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, passed by the Local Council on March 10, has been assented to by the Governor-General.—A. P.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, March 29.

The western disturbance passed away eastwards after causing scattered light showers in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, and the East and North Punjab on the 24th March, nearly general rain or snow in Kashmir on the 25th and local showers there the next day as also in the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab Hills on the 28th.—A. P.

FRIENDS HOUSING SOCIETY

BARODA, March 28.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda laid the foundation-stone of the Friends Housing Society which is to build a new colony in the plot near the race course.—United Press.

Gandhiji Confers With Collector

Govt. Approves Central Committee's Programme

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

PATNA, March 28.

An idea of Gandhiji's keenness on co-operation with the Government in relief work, may be gauged from the fact that he insisted on the Central Relief Committee's programme not being released for publication till the Committee had heard Government's view on these proposals.

Babu Rajendra Prasad saw the Relief Commissioner and discussed the programme with him, the latter sending Government's view formally afterwards.

GOVT'S APPROVAL

It is understood that the Government letter expresses a general approval of the items in the programme and makes suggestions as to the directions in which the Committee can expand activities.

HOUSING SCHEME.

Regarding housing for which especially earmarked fund has been subscribed, the Committee may depend on the assistance of Collectors to secure suitable sites.

Gandhiji has made it perfectly clear that in relief matters, the attitude must be of close co-operation and consultation with the Government.

THINK IN TERMS OF COLLECTIVE GOOD

Mahatma's Advice To Relief Workers

MUZAFFARPUR, March 28.

Mahatma Gandhi began his programme of to-day by visiting the Dak Bungalow at Chapra where the Local Relief Committee's Office has been set up. Before yesterday's party, he was accompanied by Mr. Shankarlal Banker who arrived here last evening and Doctor Mahmud.

He was known there by the officials present, the survey figures of the extent of the calamity and an estimate of the relief required prepared by the Committee. He was impressed by the way in which vouchers for every piece spent were being rigorously kept. He was also immensely pleased with a model hut costing less than Rs. 100 (in material alone) that had been set up by the Relief Committee. He then motored through the affected parts of the city which looked as if it had undergone a heavy bombarding.

GANDHIJI SEES COLLECTOR.

He met the Collector, Mr. Fuller, at the latter's bungalow which was also in ruins. There was general consultation here between Mahatma Gandhi, the Collector, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Doctor Mahmud and other members of the Relief Committees, both non-official and official. In the course of his remarks Gandhiji emphasised the need of putting forth the construction of new huts in place of the old tottering ones before everything else. He started by congratulating the Collector and all concerned on the spontaneous and wholehearted co-operation he had witnessed between the authorities and the people's representatives in Chapra.

TALKS TO WORKERS

He then proceeded to the Bihar Bank where he gave a short talk to non-official relief workers, mostly Congressmen, assembled there. He had offered respectful co-operation to the authorities on the present occasion he explained, as there was no other way of saving the masses from the overwhelming calamity that had befallen them. The issue before them was not one of co-operation versus non-co-operation, Congress versus Government, but simply how best to serve the suffering masses in face of the unparalleled calamity. And like a drowning man the average villager, he had met hardly to-day thought of co-operation or non-co-operation.

REAL NEED

What was really needed was food, clothing and shelter above all matter. Proceeding he warned them against feeling sore because they found that adequate relief was not forthcoming or justice was not done in individual cases. They should cease to think in personal terms and learn to think impersonally in terms of collective good. They should not forget that the extent of calamity was so great that, whether Government or popular agency, however well inclined, could afford no complete relief. He would, therefore, reiterate to them what he had previously said that the healing balm, that could cure nature's wound like the present one, must come not from without, but from within themselves. That saving sovereign balm was Pan-an sympathy and human love which would enable them to forget their misfortune in a glow of mutual co-operation and service.

Mahatma Gandhi left Chapra for Muzaffarpur by train at 1-30 p.m.—A. P.

OVER 1,500 PERSONS HOUSED

Officials Distribute Rs. 15,000 In Monghyr Dist.

PATNA, March 28.

The Government has issued a communique regarding the temporary housing at Monghyr and the distribution of grants for rebuilding houses.

Good progress has been made for providing temporary housing for over 1,500 people, who have now been housed in huts. Steps are being taken to improve them so as to guard them against fire and make them cooler during the hot weather.

The local branch of the Bihar Central Relief Committee are putting up small groups of semi-permanent structures for middle class persons. The frame work for 98 huts will be provided for from the Mayor of Calcutta's fund. The municipality has completed 50 temporary houses and has 75 more under construction.

The houses are now provided with buckets and a lorry has been fitted up to serve as a fire engine.

The officials are now engaged in distributing grants from the Viceroy's Fund for rebuilding houses and large sums have already been given for this purpose. The village chaukidari and panchayats were first asked to report cases in which immediate relief was necessary and the officers have been empowered to give sums upto Rs. 40 and refer the matter for the consideration of the Collector in cases where larger sums are required. Some amounting to Rs. 15,000 have already been distributed by officers in small grants in the Barh and Mokameh subdivisions, where the damage has been greatest.—A. P.

Twenty Parties To Give Demonstrations To Agriculturists

PATNA, March 28.

Steps have been taken during the past few weeks to secure a greater measure of co-ordination between the relief measures conducted by the Bihar Central Relief Committee and the relief programme of the local Government, states a communique.

The Relief Commissioner had previously discussed the problems with Babu Rajendra Prasad and the Central Relief Committee had

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